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PRIZE POETRY.

From the Casket.

INDIAN SUMMER.

How quietly the year
Beneath this soft-eyed season's gentle sway
Falls in its full maturity away
On winter's frozen bier!
Life seems gathering to dim twilight's close,
O'er age sinking to its last repose.

When first broke morning's light,
Volumes of fog a feathery ocean rolld;
The woods loom'd glimmering from the misty fold,
Dimly the mountain's height
Pierc'd struggling in the thick and mantling screen,
And the bird mute and streamlet play'd unseen.

The mist has clear'd away;
O'erhead, the mild sun glows a redden'd ball,
And on the earth he timid glances fall,
While tranquil, meek, and grey,
The sky spreads, shaded with its fleece of cloud,
And azure glimpses breaking from the shroud.

The hill sleeps soft and calm,
The fields still basking in the noon tide light,
All seem my wandering footsteps to unite,
And with the south-wind's balm
Fanning its pure fresh kisses on my brow,
My pain is laid their haunts of quiet now.

Across the meadow sear,
And on the forest-side where the sumacs spread
Their downy branches tipp'd with clusters red,
And what a sight is here!
Arched but by sky and smiling in the ray
Of the warm placid Indian Summer day!

The wood-spots dark and deep,
The upland rists, and the leaning hill,
The lake below pure polish'd as a rill,
The sky in peaceful sleep,
The far-off mountains like gild smoke wreathes bright,
And vallies melting in rich purple light.

Late glow'd a different scene!
When the chill air had sent its frosty showers,
The forests burst in blazing worlds of flowers
Changed from their summer green
The hues more show'd, while far and wide a blaze
Of dazzling brilliancy o'erwhelm'd the gaze—

A sea of spangled light
The foliage glittered to the wind's soft sigh,
Gleam'd the lake's bosom like a sunset sky,
Beneath the glories bright,
And where, the mountains fired the heavens, it seem'd
As though a myriad throng of rainbows beam'd.

And in the jewell'd woods,
There, was a fairy canopy nareh'd
Of gorgeous crimson blent with brilliant gold,
There, the gemm'd solitude
Form'd purple arches, bowers of every die,
With opals shower'd on opals to the eye.

The maple reigned, here,
A robed portal to a vista, spread
As for the enchanted forest gemin's tread,
While peacill'd brightly rear
The fring'd Pine's mighty emerald, and the Beech
Of bronze plumage seem'd the blue to reach.

Then swept the tempest by
With its chill mist and with its rending blast.
Tossed on each rushing gust the leaves were cast,
The lake bore'd wild and high,
The Pine hiss'd fiercely, and the Frosts woke
Their thunderings, as the wind surge o'er them broke

But like an Infant's rest
Field, valley, hill and wood, seem dreaming now,
In a light glimmering film of purple glow,
And on the lake's smooth breast
The mist breathes sleep, or slowly curl across
As the breeze sportive darkens o'er its gloss.

Low murmuring like a flute,
The streamlet glitters through the alder sprays
In meteor sparkles or in broken rays,
Then by, its ripples shoot
In bended rushes, beading the long grass
And green fern-fringes bath'd within the grass.

Along the forest way
I trod, the south-wind from the Pine tree near,
Creeps fresh and restive in thicket sear,
Then whirls in eddying play
The wither'd leaves strewn idly, rattling fast,
As showering falls the ripen'd sylvan mast.

The dew glides shadowy by,
The rabbit springs before me wing'd with fear,
Amid the pine cones sports the squirrel near
With its low chirping cry,
And the quick flicker like a checquer'd speck,
Climbs the moss'd oak and taps with darting neck.

How still, how calm the air!
Each forest sound steals gently on my ear,
The falling nut, the bee's soft murmur, here,
The south's low whispers there,
The rise of leaves, the hollow gush of springs,
And when some woodland echo sweetly rings.

With what a feeling deep
Does Nature speak to me! Oh, how divine
The flame that glows on her eternal shrine!
What wisdom can we reap
From her unwritten pages, there we see
Solemn and pure, God's own divinity.

The visions of our youth,
Bright as the autumn foliage are they spread,
A sky of glittering rainbows o'er our head,
Radiant in morning truth,
Luring us onward, with their treacherous glow,
And lightning lovelier swifter as they go.

Then comes the threat'ning cloud,
Deeper seems blackening in our adverse sky,
Frail as the leaves our brilliant visions die,
And where once brightly glow'd
Young Hope's enchanted Eden, nought appears
But a wide waste of sorrow and of tears.

But when our youth is past
With its false visions and its storms, serene
As you mild sky, and peaceful as this scene,
Contentment smiles at last
Upon our way, and glorious hopes are given
To light our path whose native home is Heaven.

ATTICUS.

From the New York American.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen, The President of the United States has offered to you a great temptation. He has invited you to break down an institution established by Congress, to regulate the currency, and thus to possess yourselves of the uncontrolled privilege of issuing paper money. If, therefore, you immediately instruct the Representatives in Congress from your State, to destroy the Bank of the United States, you will in all probability influence so large a portion of that body, as to succeed in the design of prostrating the General Government, by placing the revenues and the currency of the country at your mercy.

Whether this shall or shall not be, now depends wholly on yourselves. It is a question of fearful importance, and you will, therefore, I am sure, bear with me while I examine whether it is for the real interest of our country that you should venture on this assumption of power.

Let us first state the question plainly. Soon after the General Government was formed by the people, in order to repair the effects of the paper issues of the revolutionary war, and to administer safely the finances of the Union, Congress established the Bank of the United States. Its agency in contributing to the general prosperity, is matter of historical notoriety; but, at the expiration of its charter, in consequence of the state of political parties, a bill for re-chartering it failed in the House of Representatives by one vote, and was lost in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President. The consequence was that the State Governments considering that Congress had renounced the power, proceeded to the establishment of several hundred banks, whose operations at last brought themselves and the country to such a state of insolvency that in order to extricate both, Congress again established the present Bank.

That institution was calmly pursuing its way, with one-third of its existence unexpired,—injuring none, offending none, fulfilling all its duties to the government, as the President himself acknowledged in the very message denouncing it,—when, to the surprise of the whole country, the Chief Magistrate undertook to declare that its constitutionality had been well questioned; that it had failed to accomplish the object of its establishment, and that if any Bank were necessary, it should be a Government Bank. All these assertions were immediately and decisively put down by both Houses of Congress, whose decision was re-echoed by the people in every section of the Union. There it should have ended. But unfortunately he has resumed the subject; and appealing from Congress to the State Legislatures, endeavors to induce their interference by exciting at once their fears of danger and their hopes of power. He tells you that by destroying this Bank, "the States would 'be strengthened by having in their hands the 'means of furnishing the local paper currency 'through their own Banks," and that a Bank, "as a branch of the Treasury Department," with a "few officers," engaged in buying and selling bills of exchange, would accomplish all the objects of the present Bank "shorn of the 'influence which makes that Bank formidable."

The questions, therefore, are:

1st. *What strength will be gained by the States in prostrating the Bank?*

2d. *What dangers must be incurred in order to obtain that advantage, if it be one?* and

3d. *What will be the effect of the contemplated substitute?*

You will readily perceive that this question has no connexion whatever with the ordinary topics of party. It is not a question about the tariff—about internal improvement—about nullification—about party leaders of any side. It is a question about much higher things: the rights of property and the stability of our social system; a question between the curse of paper money, and the safety of a sound currency; and every man who has made any property, or hopes to make any by his industry, is deeply concerned in settling it.

Let us then ask—

1. *What strength is to be gained by the States in destroying the Bank?*

It cannot be to enable the State Governments to make more Banks, for that power they exercise already, by making as many Banks as they please; but simply and solely this—to enable the State Banks to take the place of the United States Bank, and thus issue more notes. Now, as the State Governments certainly do not wish their Banks to issue more notes than are now issued by their Banks and the Bank of the United States jointly, of course all that the State Governments would wish their Banks to do, is to increase their issues to the amount of the present issues of the United States Bank. The inquiry therefore is, what would be the amount of these increased issues, and what the advantage of it to the State Legislatures and their constituents.

Let us see. According to the latest published statements and estimates the State of New-York has thirty-seven Banks, issuing about eight or nine millions of dollars. The issues of the branches of the Bank of the United States in that State amount to less than $800,000; so that the gain to New-York would be an ability to issue about nine or ten per cent. more notes.

The Banks of Pennsylvania have in circulation $7,308,000; the issues of the Bank of the United States in that State are $1,584,000, so that the gain would be an issue of one fifth more notes.

The Banks of Massachusetts have in circulation $4,747,784; the issues of the Bank of the United States there are $ 270,000, so that the gain would be about six per cent.

The Banks of Virginia have in circulation, $3,847,000; the issues of the Bank of the United States there are $ 903,000, furnishing a gain of not one fourth.

So that the utmost gain by those four States would be, that their banks which now issue about twenty-five millions of dollars, would be able to issue about three millions and a half more—that is to say, to substitute three millions and a half of State Bank paper for that much United States' Bank paper.—Now, whom does this benefit? To the Banks themselves it is obviously a trifle. To the State Governments, as a source of increased revenue from the dividends of the Banks, it is not worth a moment's consideration; and as to the community, I appeal to you as men of business, whether there is any one of your constituents who would not prefer the notes of the United States' Bank to those of the State Banks? The very first step of reform, therefore, is a positive loss. You will not let your constituents borrow from their neighbors forming a board of directors of a branch bank, who give them notes circulating everywhere; and you force them to borrow from the same neighbors forming a board of directors of a State bank, who give them notes not circulating twenty miles from his residence. Your constituents will scarcely be grateful for this misguided tenderness to their interests. You see, then, that the issues of the bank, restricted as they are in order to restrain others, while they are sufficient to purify the mass of the circulation, are not so large as to interfere with the free issues of the State banks; and that the Bank of the United States is, in fact, the mere sentinel over the issues of the State banks to prevent their excesses. It occupies, in regard to the State banks, the same federal relation which the General Government bears to the State Governments; and as the General Government in the exercise of its controlling powers operates only by State means, employing Judges and Juries belonging to the State, so the national Bank acts only by employing certain citizens of the State to lend money to other citizens of the State—its directors and customers being all citizens of the State, and its directors being alternately directors of the national bank, and of the State banks. So that the proposed change will be this: The citizens of your State now borrow money from the Bank of the United States, for which they receive the very best notes in the world. You are going to force them to pay up their loans, and oblige them to borrow from other Banks who give them notes of far inferior value.—Now of two things, one—These Banks will either limit themselves to filling up the void created by the destruction of the National Bank, or they will not. If they do not, the question is at once surrendered; for then the Bank is necessary to prevent their excesses. But if they do, as they ought to, issue only as much as is withdrawn, the utmost gain, which, in the best possible view of it, the State Governments can expect from the change, is the profit to be derived by the substitution of a few millions of variable and doubtful currency for that amount of a currency of unexampled value. What is this but to destroy the only efficient check on those institutions, which, though created by the States, the States have never been able to control. Let us now see.

2d. *At what hazards this advantage is to be earned.*

The first danger is this: that in attempting to widen your own authority, you break down the Constitution of your country. Recollect that although you are now members of the State Legislatures, the honorable ambition and the talents which have placed you there, will soon transfer you to the higher sphere of the General Government, where you will be called upon to defend those very institutions, on which you are now exhorted to trample. Take care, then, that you do not weaken your means of serving the nation by an unnecessary committal of yourselves now, in regard to the very powers which you may be called upon to exercise hereafter. Is it prudent for you as statesmen to declare that when you go to Congress you will never under any circumstances of national distress resort to the means of relieving it which former Congresses have found the most effectual? Why bind yourselves for life in this way? Why forestal your own judgment as you grow older and wiser and advance in your country's service?

For listen calmly to what I am going to say. The President declares that you may strengthen the State Governments by having the exclusive power of issuing paper money. Now what right have the State Governments to the exclusive issue of paper money? One of the most important causes which occasioned the creation of the General Government, was that the issue of paper money by the States was a grievance so intolerable that the General Government alone could stop it. The people therefore in establishing the Constitution, declared that the State Governments should not be allowed to issue paper money; but that the whole power of coining money and regulating its value, and of making the taxes payable in some uniform currency, should belong exclusively to the General Government. In the commentary on that subject in the Federalist, Mr. Madison, our highest Constitutional authority, declares as follows:—

"The right of coining money, which is here 'taken from the States, was left in their hands by 'the Confederation, as a concurrent right with 'that of Congress, under an exception in favour 'of the exclusive right of Congress to regulate 'the alloy and value. The extension of the prohibition to bills of credit must give pleasure to 'every citizen in proportion to his love of justice, 'and his knowledge of the true springs of public 'prosperity. *The loss which America has sustained since the peace, from the pestilent effects of paper money, on the necessary confidence between man and man, on the necessary confidence in the public councils, on the industry and morals of the people, and on the character of Republican Government, constitutes an enormous debt against the States chargeable with this unadvised measure, which must long remain unsatisfied; or rather an accumulation of guilt, which can be expiated no otherwise, than by a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of justice, of the power which has been the instrument of it.* In addition to these persuasive 'considerations, it may be observed, that the 'same reasons which shew the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating 'coin, prove with equal force *that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin.*"

And again, after thirty years experience, Mr Madison, when President of the United States, in his Message of 1816:

"But for the interest of the community at 'large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the Nation should possess 'a currency of equal value, credit and use, 'wherever it may circulate. The *Constitution 'has entrusted Congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency* of that 'description, and the measures which were taken 'during the last session, in execution of the 'power, give every promise of success. The 'Bank of the United States, under auspices the 'most favorable, cannot fail to be an important 'auxiliary."

In the same spirit, the Supreme Court of the United States, in January, 1830, while annulling a law of the State of Missouri, which authorised the issue of paper money, declares as follows:

"At a very early period of our Colonial his'tory, the attempt to supply the want of the pre'cious metals by a paper medium, was made to a 'considerable extent; and the bills emitted for 'this purpose have been frequently denominated 'bills of credit.

"During the war of our revolution, we were 'driven to this expedient; and necessity com'pelled us to use it to a most fearful extent. 'The term has acquired an appropriate meaning, 'and "Bills of Credit" signify a paper medium, 'intended to circulate between individuals, and 'between Government and individuals, for the 'ordinary purposes of society. Such a medium 'has been always liable to considerable fluctua'tion. Its value is continually changing, and 'these changes, often great and sudden, ex'pose individuals to immense loss, are the sour'ces of ruinous speculations, and destroy all con'fidence between man and man. To cut up this 'mischief by the roots, a mischief which was felt 'through the United States, and which deeply 'affected the interest and prosperity of all;—'the people declared in their Constitution, that 'no States should emit bills of credit. *If the 'prohibition means any thing, if the words are 'not empty sounds, it must comprehend the emission 'of any paper medium, by a State Government, for 'the purpose of common circulation.*"

Nor is Mr. Jefferson less explicit. During the last war, in 1813, he addressed to his son-in-law, Mr. Eppes, then in Congress, two letters on the financial situation of the country. He saw and deplored the worthless state of the circulating medium issued by the State Banks, and his plan was, that the General Government should obtain, either by voluntary cession from the States, *or by the forced destruction of the State Banks*, the exclusive power over the currency; and exercise it by the issue of Government paper.

"By the insolvency of these Banks," he says, 'a sum is thus swindled from our citizens of 'seven times the amount of the real debt, and 'four times that of the factitious one, of the 'United States, at the close of the war. All this 'they will *justly charge on their Legislatures*, but 'this will be poor satisfaction for the two or 'three hundred millions they will have lost. It is 'time then, for the public functionaries to look to 'this. Perhaps it may not be too late. Perhaps 'by giving time to the Banks, they may call in 'and pay off their paper by degrees. *But no 'remedy is ever to be expected while it rests with 'the State Legislatures. Personal motives can be 'exerted through so many avenues to their will, 'that in their hands, it will continue to go on 'through bad to worse, until the catastrophe over'whelms us.* I still believe, however, that on 'proper representations of the subject, a great 'proportion of these Legislatures would cede to 'Congress their power of establishing banks, 'saving the charter rights already granted."

Again:

"I believe that every State, West and South 'of Connecticut river, except Delaware, would 'immediately do it, and the others would follow 'in time. Congress would, of course, begin by 'obliging unchartered Banks to wind up their 'affairs within a short time, and the others as 'their charters expired, forbidding the subse'quent circulation of their paper. This they 'would supply with their own—bottoming every 'emission, on an adequate tax, and bearing or 'not bearing interest, as the state of the public 'pulse should indicate. Even in the non-com'plying States, these bills would make their way 'and supplant the unfunded paper of their 'banks, by their solidity, by the universality of 'their currency, and by their receivability for 'customs and taxes. It would be in their power 'too, to *curtail those banks to the amount of their 'actual specie, by gathering up their paper and 'running it constantly on them.* The National 'paper might thus take place even in the non-'complying States."

From this view of the Constitution by the great expounders of it, you will readily perceive that the state Legislatures were never designed to be the exclusive suppliers of the National currency; and in regard to the power of the General Government, there is one simple decisive fact which ought to settle that matter. It is this—that long before any State had a bank, and long before nearly one-half of the States were even in existence, the revolutionary Congress established a National Bank, and to that bank was greatly due our safety during the most gloomy period of the revolution. The following Act of Congress, passed on the 31st of Dec. 1781, proves both the power of that body and the usefulness of the Bank created by it:

"Whereas Congress, on the twenty-sixth day of May last, did, *from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank, approve a plan for such an institution*, submitted to their consideration by Robert Morris, Esq., and now lodged among the archives of Congress, and did engage to promote the same by the most effectual means: and whereas the subscription thereto is now filled from an expectation of a charter of incorporation from Congress, the directors and president are chosen, and application hath been made to Congress by the said president and directors, for an act of incorporation: and *whereas the exigencies of the United States render it indispensably necessary that such an Act be immediately passed*—

"Be it, therefore, ordained, and it is hereby ordained by the United States in Congress assembled,—That those who are, and those who shall become, subscribers to the said bank, be, and forever after shall be, a corporation and body politic, to all intents and purposes, by the name and style of *The President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of North America.*"

Since that day there has been an unbroken succession of concurring judgments in favor of the constitutional exercise of this power.

"If," observes the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives in 1830, 'the concurrence of all the departments of the 'Government, at different periods of our history 'under every administration, and during the ascendency of both the great political parties into 'which the country was divided, soon after the 'adoption of the present Constitution, shall be 'regarded as having the authority ascribed to 'such sanctions by the common consent of all 'well-regulated communities, the constitutional 'power of Congress to incorporate a Bank may 'be assumed as a postulate no longer open to 'controversy."

It would be a waste of words to say more on this point.

The second danger is, that you would not only break down the constitution, *but vitally impair the ordinary operations of the Government*; for this Bank is highly expedient as well as constitutional.

As far as you of the State Legislatures are concerned, it is enough for you that it is constitutional, since, in that case, its expediency becomes, of course, a question for the exclusive decision of Congress.—But that nothing may be unanswered, look at that point!

As vouchers for its expediency in the financial operations of the Government, you have the Congress of 1781, you have the Congress of 1791, with General Washington at their head, who made the second Bank, and the Congress of 1816, with Mr. Madison at their head, who made the third Bank.

You have the guarantee of all the Secretaries of the Treasury from the foundation of the Government.

Of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, who declared, of the Bank established by Congress, that, "without that Bank, imperfect 'as was its organization, the business of finance 'could not have been performed."

Of Alexander Hamilton, who declared that "a 'National Bank is an institution of primary importance to the prosperous administration of 'the finances."

Of Mr. Gallatin, who says "experience has, 'however, since confirmed the great utility and 'importance of a Bank of the United States, in 'its connexion with the Treasury.

"To insist that the operations of the Treasury 'may be carried on with equal facility and safety 'through the aid of the State Banks, without the 'interposition of a Bank of the United States, 'would be contrary to fact and experience."

Of Mr. Crawford, who supported the renewal of the old Charter, and on every occasion bore testimony to the services of the Bank.

Of Mr. Dallas, who "regarded the establish'ment of a National Bank as the best and per'haps the only adequate resource to relieve the 'country and the government" from their embarrassments.

Of Mr. Rush, who stated that the

"Capacity in the Treasury to apply the pub'lic funds at the proper moment, in every part 'of a country of such wide extent, has been es'sentially augmented by the Bank of the United 'States. The department feels an obligation of 'duty to bear its testimony, founded on constant 'experience, to the useful instrumentality of this 'institution, in all the most important fiscal ope'rations of the nation."

Of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives in 1830, who say—

"There can be no doubt, that these fiscal 'operations are greatly facilitated by a Bank, 'and it is confidently believed that no person 'has presided twelve months over the Treasury, 'from its first organization to the present time, 'without coming to the conclusion, that such an 'institution is exceedingly useful to the public 'finances in time of peace, but indispensable in 'time of war."

Of the Committe of Finance in the Senate, who say "that from about nine thousand collectors of the public revenue, the government has 'for the ten years preceding the 1st of January, '1830, received two hundred and thirty millions 'sixty eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty-'five dollars and seventeen cts. ($230,068,855 17.)

'This sum has been collected in every section 'of this widely extended country. It has been 'disbursed at other points, many thousand miles 'distant from the places where it was collected, 'and yet it has been so collected and distributed, 'without the loss, as far as the Committee can 'learn, of a single dollar to the government. 'That a currency, by which the government has 'thus been enabled to collect and transfer such 'an amount of revenue to pay its army and navy, 'and all its expenses, and the national debt, is 'unsafe and unsound, cannot readily be believed; 'for there can be no surer test of its sufficiency 'than the *simple fact, that every dollar received in 'the form of a bank note, in the remotest parts of 'the interior, is without charge converted into a 'silver dollar, at every one of the vast number of* 'places, where the service of the government 'requires its disbursement."

It is doubtless to be regretted that these views in regard to banks, entertained by the Congress of 1781, by the Congress of 1791, and the Congress of 1816, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and General Washington, and Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, and Mr. John Quincy Adams, and Mr. Murris, and Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Rush, and Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Clay, and Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. McDuffie, should lose so much of their influence by not being in accordance with those of the present worthy Chief Magistrate: but if, notwithstanding this difference, any weight be given to their concurring opinions, reflect on the nature of the opposition to the government which you are desired to make.

You, members of the State legislatures, with a direct prohibition against your issuing paper money, create banks to issue it. Be it so. You do this because you think it of advantage to the finances and the trade of your State. Now, on what principle can you deny to the General Government the right of employing the very same machinery for the finances and the trade of the Union—that General Government which has no such prohibition against it, which has the exclusive power of regulating the coinage, which has the exclusive power of regulating commerce, and the exclusive power of making the taxes and duties receivable in something of uniform value throughout the Union? To say that you have the right of employing this machinery yourselves is one thing, but to claim a patent for it, to say that no body else shall use it, seems to be pushing the pretension to an extraordinary length. So much for its constitutionality and expediency.

The third danger is, that you not only violate the constitution and embarrass the Government, *but inflict on the community the curse of a paper currency.* For what has been the operation of the Bank on the State Banks and the community? The answer is simple and decisive. It has produced and now maintains for the benefit of the country one of the greatest blessings which any country can enjoy—a sound and uniform currency. No man in the United States, except one, doubts this.

"It has actually furnished," says the Committee of Ways and Means, "a circulating medium 'more uniform than specie." And again—

"It may be confidently asserted that no coun'try in the world has a circulating medium of 'greater uniformity than the United States; and 'that no country of any thing like the same geo'graphical extent, has a currency at all com'parable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity."

"It has produced," says the Committee of the Senate, "a state of currency approaching as 'near to perfection as could be desired, for here 'is a currency issued at twenty-four different 'parts of the Union, obtainable by any citizen 'who has money or credit. When in his possession 'it is equivalent to silver in all his dealings with 'all the 9000 agents of the Government, through'out the Union.

"In all his dealings with the interior, it is bet'ter than silver; in all his dealings with the com'mercial cities, equal to silver; and if, for any 'purpose, he desires the silver with which he 'bought it, it is at his disposal, almost univer'sally without any diminution, and never more 'than a diminution of one quarter per cent. It 'is not easy to imagine,—it is scarcely necessary 'to desire any currency better than this."

It would have prevented the suspension of specie payments during the last War. So says Mr. Gallatin.

"It is our deliberate opinion, that the suspen'sion might have been prevented, and would 'not have happened at the time when it took 'place, had the former Bank of the United States 'been still in existence."

It, and it alone, occasioned the resumption of specie payments: so says Mr. Gallatin.

After explaining the arrangements proposed by the Bank of the United States to a convention of state banks, he adds—

"To that compact, which was carried into 'complete effect, and to the importation of more 'than seven millions of dollars in specie from 'abroad, by the Bank of the United States, the 'community is indebted for the universal restora'tion of specie payments, and for their having 'been sustained during the period of great 'difficulty, and of unexampled exportation of 'specie to China, which immediately ensued."

So says the Committee of Ways and Means—

"The Committee are aware, that the opinion 'is entertained by some, that the local banks 'would at some time or other, either voluntarily, 'or by the coercion of the state legislatures, have 'resumed specie payments. In the very nature 'of things this would seem to be an impossibility."

And again—

"Deep and serious, therefore, as the dis'ease evidently was, in many of the states, their 'legislatures could not have been expected to 'apply a remedy so painful as the compulsion 'of specie payments would have been, without 'the aid of the Bank of the United States."

And how was this accomplished?—by any harsh pressure upon them? By no means. In the appendix to the report of the Committee of Finance, it is stated by the President of the Bank, that after its organization, more than ten millions of dollars were turned over from the local Banks to the Bank of the United States, which gave to that institution such a command over them, that in their exhausted condition it would have been easy to crush them. So far, however, from abusing that superiority, he adds, that although

"There are very few Banks which might not 'have been destroyed by the exertion of the 'power of the Bank, none have ever been injur'ed, many have been saved, and more have been 'and are constantly relieved when it is found 'that they are solvent, and suffering under tem'porary difficulty."

To the same effect the Committee of Ways and Means declare—

"And here it is worthy of special remark, that 'while that bank has compelled the local banks 'to resume specie payments, it has most ma'terially *contributed, by its direct and liberal ar'rangements, to enable them to do so, and that with 'the least possible embarrassment to themselves, and 'distress to the community.*"

And again—

"It is due to the persons who for the last ten 'years have been concerned in the administra'tion of the bank, to state that they have perform'ed the delicate and difficult trust committed to 'them, in such a manner, as, at the same time, to 'accomplish the great national ends for which it 'was established, and promote the permanent in'terest of the stockholders, with the least prac'ticable pressure upon the local banks. As far 'as the Committee are enabled to form an opin'ion from careful inquiry, the *bank has been lib'eral and indulgent in its dealings with these insti'tutions, and, with scarcely an exception, now 'stands in the most amicable relation to them.* Some 'of those institutions have borne the most disin'terested and unequivocal testimony in favour of 'the bank."

After this review of the nature and the benefits of the Bank, even supposing you possessed the constitutional power to destroy it,—consider whether it would be wise to use it. You see that after the Revolutionary War, the States who issued paper money were totally unable to regulate it. You know that during the last War, the States again attempted it and again failed. What reason is there to hope that a new experiment will be more successful? Trace out the operation of it. If the present Bank is destroyed, after the inconvenience and trouble of its demolition pass, the State Banks having no longer any control, will proceed to issue as many notes as they can. Remark that, by their charters, they are generally allowed to issue notes to twice the amount of their Capitals, a most wide discretion, and that nothing at this moment prevents it but the presence of the Bank of the United States. There are twenty-four states, with about five hundred banks, of which about three hundred and forty are in full operation; and, as there are four states who have no State Banks in operation, and there soon will probably be three more states, when the Charter of the Bank of the United States expires, there will be three new and four old states, who must begin the trade of banking. Here then will be twenty-seven State Legislatures who will add to the three hundred and forty banks now existing, an indefinite number of banks with an unlimited power of issuing paper money. Now let me ask you as men of integrity—men of property—as men having the interests of your constituents at stake—can you look forward without horror to the consequences of such a state of things? With all these banks issuing paper money, straining their credit in the competition for increasing their circulation, would not there soon come a confusion of local currencies degenerating into a mass of worthless paper, and bringing back the demoralizing scenes which have already so deeply afflicted our country? Is it not better for you to abstain from all attempts to embarrass the Government of the Union by urging doubtful pretensions? Is it not better to acquiesce in the will of the people, which has delegated to the Union the powers over the Currency, and go on as you now do, in the concurrent exercise of this power, making as many banks as you please, while the General Government applies the only efficient corrective by the gentle restraint it imposes on institutions which all experience proves cannot be controlled by the State Legislatures? You think, perhaps, that reliance can be placed on the discretion of your Legislature. But can you rely on the discretion of the twenty-six other Legislatures? and if in one only a depreciated currency takes root, is it not utterly impossible to prevent the contagion from reaching you? Besides if the currency is depreciated in some of the states, and not in yours, what great injustice your citizens will sustain. If the currency is depreciated among your neighbors, the citizens of that state pay all their taxes in what is less valuable than is paid by your citizens; and is not this an intolerable grievance? If you mean to preserve your currency sound, and to pay the taxes of the government in what is equivalent to gold and silver, what guarantee have you that the other states will do the same? and if they do not, why should you wish to prevent the General Government from enforcing that duty upon them, and why take from the national authorities the power of so regulating the national currency as to make the citizens of other states pay as much tax as your own citizens do—a salutary, and to you a most protective power?

It remains—

3. *To examine the effect of the proposed substitute*, which, we shall see, like most other temptations, will end by destroying the very interests it professes to advance.

The President proposes a bank on his own model, of course he thinks that a bank of some sort is inevitable. This at once demolishes his own constitutional objections, and renders the comparison between his bank and the bank established by your representatives in Congress a question of mere expediency. Let us make the comparison.

The new bank is to be "a Branch of the Treasury," it is to have public and private deposites, it has to transmit the public funds, and besides purchasing bills for the Government, it is to sell bills of exchange at a premium, and it is to be managed by a "few officers," but no Directors. The new bank therefore has to do the same things as the present bank, that is, it has to receive and to transfer the public funds, and to sell bills of Exchange, so that the only difference in that respect will be that its Loans will be made in the form of bills of Exchange instead of in the form of Notes, but the Government Funds are in both cases lent in the same way.—The great and essential differences however are these. The present bank is responsible for all the public monies deposited with it.—The "few officers" of the Treasury, who are to be the depositories of twenty-four millions of revenue, will not be safe; and if they are in default, the country loses the money. In transmitting the public funds from one end of the country to the other, if any loss occurs on bills, the Bank bears it. In similar purchases, the few officers will not have the same means of knowing the bill drawers as the Bank has; they will be much tempted to lend money on the bills of political friends; and if any loss happens, they ought scarcely to bear it, since it may be, or it may be made to seem, a mere error of judgment.—Then, again, the loans and the operations of the present Bank in every State are made by Boards of Directors of the most respectable citizens of that State—men of business of all political parties, selected for their especial competency for that trust. By the substitute, all Boards and all Directors are at once abolished: no citizen of the State is to have any concern in it. The whole is to be managed by a few officers appointed by the President. What sort of officers these would probably be, whether they would be respectable, responsible citizens—not politicians—or whether they would be insolvent partizans, you may conjecture from the past. Look round you at the officers of that description, and see whether there is any very encouraging prospect that these "few officers" would be people to whom the management of twenty-four millions of dollars A YEAR PAID BY YOUR CONSTITUENTS, might be prudently trusted. The proposal is far more dangerous, than if the President were to ask of Congress to abolish in the United States Courts all the judges and juries of citizens of the States, and to allow him to appoint a few officers, removable of course at pleasure, who should administer justice in the States without the troublesome intervention of independent judges and unmanageable jurymen. These officers too are to sell bills "at a moderate premium;" so that after all his reproaches against the Bank, that it has not equalized the currency, his own few officers are to sell bills not at par, but at a premium. The last and most essential difference is this. By the present plan, the revenue as it accrues, is lent out to the citizens of the States by the Bank of the United States, whose notes can thus be obtained; the notes of the State Banks paid in for revenue return to the circulation, and the State Banks have it always in their power to protect themselves against the National Bank. By the substitute, except when the purchase of bills of exchange restores them to circulation, they are hoarded by these "few officers" of the Treasury: so that the best notes must be wholly withdrawn from the public, and the solvent State Banks, from whom the masses of their notes may be at any moment demanded by the Government, can no longer continue their discounts or their issues. The place of their issues must then be supplied by notes of less solvent Banks, which are under no control; so that if the plan were put in execution, the solvent State Banks would be crippled and rendered useless in a few months, and the whole mass of the currency become worthless.

This the State Banks know perfectly well.—The solvent State Banks are deeply interested in the preservation of a sound currency, and they know from experience that however disposed to restrict their own issues they have no security for the general purity of the currency, except the general authority of the Union exercised by the National Bank. Put that question to the State Banks. Ask them whether they think it—I will not say natural nor probable—but ask them if they think it possible that the general soundness and uniformity of the currency can be preserved in any way less injurious to them, than by the operations of this Bank. If the mild, and friendly control which it exercises, sometimes appears to interfere with the more abundant profits they might reap from larger issues, they should remember as good citizens, that this severe restraint is the price of security. And, above all, they should examine the alternative which must be substituted for it. Mr. Jefferson, you perceive, saw no safety but in the absolute annihilation of the State Banks. The plan of the present Chief Magistrate is more decisively ruinous, because it would place them entirely under the command of a few officers of the Treasury, who would be possessed of all their notes and might at any moment crush them.

Such, gentlemen, are a few of the many considerations which should warn you against any hasty interference with the powers of the Government over the currency.

Think of them soberly and calmly; and if, hereafter, any one of your young or old politicians, desirous of distinction or of favor out of your State, should call upon you to instruct your representatives in Congress on this subject, expostulate gently with him. If he should say the bank is against the Constitution, tell him that the very same Statesmen who made the Constitution, made the Bank; and that if this question be not settled, we have nothing settled in our institutions. If he should say it is inexpedient, tell him that it is a question not for the State legislatures, but for Congress; and that it would be hard indeed to deny to Congress the same facilities for its finances, which the Legislature claims for its own. If he tells you that your banks will be able to issue more paper if the national bank is destroyed, ask him if the paper will probably be safer and better, and more liked by your constituents?—and further, ask him what security there is, that these four or five hundred banks will not issue far too much paper, and that we shall not be brought back to the very point from which this bank relieved us, an irredeemable paper money? Say to him that you and your children have made your fortune, or hope to make it, by honest industry, and not by gambling; that the present state of things is good enough; and that it is better to stand by what we have, without trying any more experiments. If, finally, he should reserve for the last, what you may depend upon it was first in his thoughts, and tell you that the present Chief Magistrate was opposed to it, and that his party — ——, stop him and say that you have every fitting respect for the Chief Magistrate; but that this is a country of institutions, not of men; that in your State things are decided by reason, not by authority; and that a leader of a party has no right to expect that his followers will blindly injure their country, merely to please him. Say, too, that if this be made a party question, all the great chiefs of the party are against the President; and that to yield to the wishes or the prejudices of any man, against the interests of your country, is to betray your trust, and to surrender that personal independence, which is the proudest ornament of a representative of the people.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. MOORE.

Brilliant with virtue, and a mind divine;
Ordain'd by Heaven in realms of bliss to shine,
Too pure for earth, her soul was rais'd above;
Bless'd in a Saviour's never dying love.

Her bright example, may we all pursue;
Her off-spring! may they ever drop in view
Her daily precepts;—cherish them with care,
Like her to shine, and for their God prepare—

She's thine, Oh Lord! To thee she yielded all,
Obey'd thy word, submitted to thy call;
Sweetly reposed within a Saviour's arms,
She's now exalted, free from earthly harms.

HOPE.

When bow'd and humble) to the earth
By sorrow's stern control,
When neither joy nor hollow mirth
Can soothe the afflicted soul,
What then its anguish can beguile?
'Tis *Hope*, with sweet and placid smile.

When disappointment flings a gloom
O'er life's most sunny hour,
When drooping 'neath the bitter doom
Of dark despondence power,
What then can bid our murmurs cease?
Hope—whispering to the bosom peace.

When wearied with the world, and all
Its toys, its worthlessness,
What then can comfort?—what can call
The soul to happiness?
'Tis *Hope*—in mercy—kindness given
To light it on its way to Heav'n.

CARLOS.

ENCOUNTER WITH WOLVES.

The month of December had just set in with all the rigours of a northern winter, which those who have never witnessed it, can form a very inadequate idea of from description only; and those who have, will have it too strongly impressed on their memory, to require any very minute detail of its severity. I formed one of a party of five gentlemen who started from Calscrona, the principal seaport in his Swedish Majesty's dominions, to journey to Gottenburgh; we had with us two men-servants and a lad about fifteen years of age, the latter of whom and one of my companions, were my countrymen; the rest of the party were Swedes and Danes, with the exception of one Frenchman. We travelled in four cars drawn each by one horse; and by dint of having the head of the vehicle

momentarily expect; and accordingly our guide drew up, and we arranged to drive in a closer body, and immediately prepared our fire arms.

This precaution was taken in a fortunate moment, for we had just got a glimpse of the smoke of the village of Minesprach, at which we intended to pass the night, and which was about two miles off, when a tremendous howl, which came like a peal of thunder among the mountains of Switzerland, announced a herd of wolves in our rear.

The horses were already fatigued, but fear gave them renewed strength, and they fled at a dangerous rate towards the village. Their speed was in vain. A discharge of fire arms from the hindmost car bespoke the superior fleetness of the wolves. And in a few moments the second in the line, in which I drove, was arrested by at least nine or ten of the largest and most powerful wolves I have ever beheld. My companion, the Frenchman, exclaimed, c'en est fait de nous! And I really considered that he spoke the truth. I had already discharged three pistols, and disabled as many wolves—the Frenchman had done his part, and we had jointly put the greater part of our assailants *hors du combat:* but our horse was dragged on his knees, and while three of these monsters were lacerating the poor animal's neck, a fourth, an immense creature, with glaring eyes and extended jaws, darted up, and would have infallibly had the poor Frenchman by the throat, had I not luckily at the moment seized my carbine rifle, which fortunately had a bayonet screwed on. I caught the creature on the point, while my companion, with admirable readiness, coolly put a pistol to the wolf's eye, and sent a brace of balls through the savage creature's head. The slaughter we had committed would not have saved us from the fangs of the herd, which I believe consisted of a hundred wolves, had not our guide, by firing a large rocket as a signal of distress to the villagers, given the savage animals alarm. The glare of the rocket drove off the greater part of the herd, and having wounded two, and slain the third of our remaining foes, we alighted, and found that our companions had also ridden themselves of their ferocious assailants.

We instantly collected the straw from the bottom of the cars, and kindled a fire to prevent the renewal of the attack, intending to await the arrival of the villagers, whose torches we perceived approaching the scene of action. On examining our forces, we found that, though each car had been surrounded, ours had been the severest conflict, with the exception of that in which the two men servants and the lad were. Their horse had reared, and in the struggle overthrown the car. The unfortunate men were each wounded, and the boy dreadfully lacerated, one of his thighs being completely torn away. We bandaged the boy's limb, and placed him in one of the other cars; but although every thing possible was done for him, he died from exhaustion before daylight.

The horse in the servants' car was already dead, and as ours was evidently dying, we despatched the poor animal. We counted nineteen dead wolves, and had no doubt there were as many more wounded. A crowd of villagers had arrived, and, attended by a dozen torches, we soon reached a comfortable inn, where a good supper, and some wine brought from Calscrona, would, but for the melancholy state of the poor lad, have induced us to laugh at the terrors of a wolf attack.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"Merrion square, Jan. 10, 1831.

"Another act of legal despotism has been committed. We are the bound slaves of a power created by law—and which, *therefore*, should be submitted to. A single Englishman can, in our native land, dictate to us. He can use the most false and audacious calumnies with impunity—but above all things, his will is made the arbiter of our conduct.

"Another proclamation has been issued by the veracious Lord Anglesey—he has prohibited breakfasts at Home's. This veracious Lord Anglesey's proclamation must be obeyed. Let us obey it readily—let no man breakfast at Home's—Alas, for poor Home! But at breakfast, dinner, and supper, let every Irishman recollect that he lives in a country where one Englishman's will is law.

The appointment of Lord Lyndhurst to be Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, has not yet taken place; but no doubt is entertained that it will take place very speedily, as the principal difficulties which stood in the way of it are removed. It is intended, in the event of his appointment, to throw a great deal of the Chancery business into his hands, so as to get rid of the long catalogue of causes in that Court.

"I write hastily to warn my countrymen not to violate the law in any one point. Let there be no species of tumult or illegal meetings—let us wait patiently—let us not be betrayed into acts which would give our enemies satisfaction.

"Patience, my friends—patience. The time is not distant, when, by taking no other than legal courses, and by always remaining right, and putting our enemies in the wrong, we shall attain legislative independence. Obey the law in all things. This is our perpetual watch-word—obey the law—and those who trample us down at present, will, in the strong power of a reformed Parliament, meet punishment and degradation. Be therefore patient, and obey the law. Mark me well, we can succeed only by not violating the law.

"I with great difficulty restrain every feeling of indignation at living in an enslaved nation, where a proclamation is law—but I know that the remedy is not to be found in any other than a quiet, peaceable, legal, but determinated course. Your faithful servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

"N. B.—A requisition for a meeting to petition, for the removal of Lord Anglesey, lies at No. 26, Stephen-street."

DEFEAT OF GUERRERO.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Vera Cruz date to Jan 13th, mention the defeat of Guerrero and his party in the South, by the government troops. The New Orleans Bee cotains some particulars of the transaction, which we subjoin:—

A supplement to the Vera Cruz Censor of the 8th January, contains a despatch of Gen. Bravo addressed to the supreme government, dated at Ciudad de los Bravos on the 2d; by which he announces that he has just vanquished the little army commanded by Guerrero and Alvarez, having five times successively, dislodged it from the fortified positions which it occupied. The army abandoned three pieces of cannon belonging to the castle of Acapulco, which they had mounted upon field carriages. There now remains only the band of Monday and Juan Cruz, which was at Sochipala, and Col. Vincent Gonzales had gone in pursuit of it. Thus, although from the papers before us, it appears that the country is far from enjoying that perfect state of tranquility which some writers have the complaisance to talk of, the party of Guerrero, as we stated in publishing our last accounts, is undoubtedly abandoned by the people.

EX-PREMIERS.—There are at present living not less than five Noble Lords who have, since the commencement of the present century, held and resigned the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister. Mr. Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, who resigned office on the 15th of Jan. 1804; Lord Grenville, who was appointed February 11, 1806, and resigned on the 31st of March in the following year; the Duke of Portland, who succeeded the last Noble Lord, and retained office until the 23d of June, 1810; Viscount Goderich, who was Frst Lord of the Treasury from the 5th of September, 1827, until the 25th of January in the ensuing year; and the Duke of Wellington, who occupied the office from that day until his Grace's resignation on the 16th of November.

A Jamaica paper, speaking of the sickness of Gen. Bolivar, says:—" Capt. Mayo, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, did all he could to persuade him to leave the country, and offered himself and suite a conveyance to Jamaica; but whether to attribute the Liberator's refusal to the effects of debility, or a desire to die at his post, it is difficult to say."

Saturday Evening Post.

Circulation between eight and nine thousand papers weekly.

THE MARKET.—Sales of superfine flour to a fair extent have been made since last report at $6, principally for spring delivery. Clover seed remains at $4 50 a $5 from store, though in less demand yesterday. Whiskey is scarce; sales in hhds. from store at 29 cents, and 30 cents refused for barrels. In other articles but little done, and no change in prices.—*Price Current.*

CITY POLICE.

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1831.

MR. JOHN SHARK was the first candidate placed before the Mayor this morning. He had been found drunk, in the lower part of the city, on Saturday night, and being entirely overcome by *exhilaration*, was *wheeled* on a barrow to the town house, by the watchman who found him. Here he spent the following day and night, by which time the effects of his inebriations had left him. He informed his Honour that he had been out in company with some brother cobblers, and that having drank rather more than he ought, he became burdensome to his companions, who basely deserted him in the hour of his peril. He was fined and dismissed.

Mr. L., a man of respectable appearance, apparently forty-five years of age, was placed at the bar, also charged with that universal crime, drunkenness. In going home to his family, on Saturday night, he became rather merry, at the expense of the public peace, and was overhauled by the watch. As the *steam* was pretty high, he thought that to go to the watch house would be quite an adventure, and so insisted upon being taken there. His request was complied with, much to his sorrow before Monday morning.—Fined and discharged.

The watchman who traverses South street, between Fifth and Sixth, found Mr. Clement, a journeyman hatter, making a most wonderful noise before Bath's tavern, about twelve o'clock on Saturday night. He would first beat against the door, then against the shutters, and with his tremendous clang and clatter, bid fair to rouse every quiet citizen in the neighbourhood. The watchman called to him to desist, but he was not to be thwarted from his purpose so easily, and he rather increased than diminished his exertions. He was bent on making a forcible entree, and would have succeeded had he not been captured. He said they had put too much in his head while in the tavern, and when he became a little jolly, they thrust him out, *sans ceremonie.* He was discharged, after giving bail.

An Ishmaelite, with a beard of more than three days growth ornamenting his face, was brought before the Mayor, charged with having made a disturbance in a boarding house in Chesnut street. The proprietor of the house deposed that Mr. Benjamin had lived with him for several weeks, and had always behaved himself decently until about four days since. At this time his wife had come on from Baltimore to reside with h m, when he became quite another man. He stormed, he raved; he swore, and kicked up Old Davy at such a rate, that no one could live in the house with him. To save his family and boarders from insult, he found it necessary to call in the assistance of the watch, who straightway placed Mr. B. in a situation where his clamor had but little effect. Stone walls and iron grates are excellent remedies for pugnacious people. Benjamin, in his defence, stated that "his wife was the cause of all the mischief vitch you laid to his charge. She vos, he said, a decent clever voman enough, till she came from Baltimore, when he found her most monstrously extravagant. She vos always pestering him vith, "My dear, buy me a new shawl;" "My dear, buy me a new bonnet," &c. &c., until the close besiegement raised his ire to so high a pitch that it had to have vent. He was bound over to keep the peace.

One of the western watchmen next placed at the bar a person who called himself Mr. Dickinson, whom he had caught running down Pine street on Sunday night, bellowing as if just loosed from Bedlam. When the watchman told him to be quiet, Mr. D. told him to go to ——— (not his watch-box,) and that he was a gentleman not to be addressed by such scoundrels as the watch were. When the watchman made an attempt to capture him, he bolted off at the top of his speed, and to such good purpose did he use his nether limbs, that he was soon out of sight. Our watchmen, however, are persevering fellows when they scent game, and after a long chase, and a close search, they found Mr. D. snugly stowed away in a sleigh. He was admonished by the Mayor, fined and discharged.

Some other drunken cases were disposed of, when Miss ——— was placed at the bar, having been found lying on a cellar door in Sixth street, on Sunday night, in a most beastly state of intoxication. The watchman being unable to find out who she was, or where she lived, in consequence of her contradictory statements, disposed of her in the watch house. She appeared to be only about seventeen years of age, and at one time was, no doubt, an interesting girl, but debauchery had rendered her any thing else. In the course of her examination some facts were elicited which tell but little to the credit of him who had been the instrument of her ruin. She said she had been promised support for her and her offspring, by her *particular friend*, whom she was reluctant to name, because that *gentleman* was a married man. The support had been given for a time, but being too burdensome, she was deserted, and turned out of doors! Having no parents to apply to, and knowing of none who would pity and relieve her, she sought to drown the horrors of her situation by excessive drinking. She was discharged.

He who robs the innocent of their happiness, and forever blasts their hopes of respectability and honour, can be no less than a disgrace to society; but he is ten-fold more despicable who treats with contempt and desertion those whom he has thus ruined and blasted.

On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, one of the Watchmen of the district of Spring Garden, found a female in a lime house, in John street, a short distance below Huttonwood street, unable to speak or move. She was decently clad, and had every appearance of being a temperate and healthy woman. She had on a light colour figured calico gown, a check apron; a good pair of black worsted stockings and half worn boots, a light colored gingham bonnet and cotton shawl; she had a number of articles with her, such as stockings, handkerchiefs, pins, thimble, thread, needle-book, new muslin for caps or collars, wrapped in a black silk handkerchief. She had a large mole or wart on her left cheek near the ear, black hair, black eye-brows, and apparently about 28 or 30 years of age. She was taken to the Alms House, where she died 5 hours after. There was a phial found beside her head with a Laudanum label on it, which strongly induces the belief that she has deprived herself of life by means of that deleterious article.—*Penn Township Banner.*

A child the son of a dentist in Second street, near Shippen, met its death last week in a manner somewhat extraordinary, and which merits notice by way of monition. While at school, the tutor discovered that many of his pupils were chewing Gum Elastic, (Indian Rubber) and issued an order of chastisement against those who were detected. The boy in question, having a piece in his mouth, immediately swallowed it to avoid discovery. It swelled in his abdomen, or wherever it lodged, with such rapidity as to cause his death a few hours afterwards.—*Inquirer.*

On Saturday, a little past one o'clock, as Charles Carpenter, aged 13, and his brother Edwin, aged between six and seven years, (sons of Mr. Powell Carpenter) were amusing themselves on the ice opposite the city above Chesnut st., Edwin broke through, and his brother Charles, going to his assistance, also broke through, and before they could be got at from the shore, Edwin had sunk and was lost, but Charles was saved from a like fate by the active exertions of those who, at the risk of their own lives, went to their aid.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the York and Maryland Line rail-road bill, was negatived by a vote of 53 to 37; having been strenuously opposed by Messrs. DAVIS, PETTIT, SIMPSON, BROWN, and LAUSAT, of our city delegation. Our Baltimore friends, in spite of repeated defeats, will probably renew their application at the next opportunity; but they have no chance of success while our citizens are true to their own interests and those of Pennsylvania at large.

The bill to incorporate a company for making a canal round the Western abutment of the Market-street bridge, has finally passed the House of Representatives. That to increase the county rates and levies, for the use of the Commonwealth, has passed in Committee of the Whole, with amendments, and, according to the correspondent of the SENTINEL, that to tax personal property will also pass.

The Committee on Corporations has reported against the bill from the Senate, to charter a new Fire Insurance Company in this city.

The Boston Patriot mentions that within about a fortnight the cabins of several vessels lying at the wharves have been entered, and clothing, &c. stolen in a daring manner. The cabin of the brig Rice Plant, at Long wharf, was robbed, on the night of the 11th instant, of the captain's wrapper, and $20 in money; the captain's desk was taken upon deck, and the papers strewn about. Captain Foster and mate were in the cabin, but slept soundly from great fatigue. The arrest of a man on board brig Meismore has been mentioned. The cabin of the brig Marshal Ney was robbed of two outside coats belonging to Capt. Harding, last week. Several house entries have lately been robbed.

NEW ORNAMENTAL WORK.—It has for some time past been the fashion among Parisian ladies of "ton," to employ themselves in some kind of ornamental work at their evening parties, and the fashion has been recently introduced into this country by the highest example—that of the Queen herself. The favorite objects on which the fair hands of the Paris belles employ themselves are a species of basket (Corbeilles de Mexique) made of the bark of trees, and exquisitely ornamented with flowers in painting, embroidery, &c.

A lad named Wilson, the son of a respectable citizen, was drowned while skating on the Delaware on Saturday last. Two brothers, twins, and very interesting children, was skating in company, and coming to a crack in the ice, opposite Chesnut street, which had recently been re-frozen, attempted to spring over it. Both emerged below the surface but one was fortunately saved.

On the 8th of December, the Americans in Paris, gave a very splendid dinner to LAFAYETTE, at which Mr. COOPER presided, assisted by Capt. NICHOLSON, of the Navy, and Mr. P SCHERMERHORN, of New York. The Gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements were these:—P. Schermerhorn, J. D. N. Ogden, J. Fenimore Cooper, and D. W. Coit, of New York; S. Wells, of Boston and Paris; J. A. Washington, of North Carolina; J. W. Hunt, of Kentucky; C. McEuen, Philadelphia; and Captain Nicholson, U. S. N.

We are informed that a child of Mr. Henry Ruggles, of east Poultney, Vt. lost its life on Tuesday last, under the following painful circumstances:—Mr. Jonas Lamson, a young man residing under the same roof, had some six or eight weeks previous, loaded a pistol, which he subsequently several times, vainly endeavoured to discharge. At the unfortunate time alluded to, however, while making an effort to disengage the rod which was firmly fastened in the barrel, the pistol exploded, and its contents, rod, &c. passing through the hand of the father, Mr. Ruggles, and the arm of the little sufferer, were lodged in the child's body, and soon put an end to its life.—*Palladium.*

From the New York Evening Post.

A PICK-POCKET CAUGHT.—Yesterday, while Dr. Smith, one of the professors of Barclay-street College, was attending at the Post office, his pocket was rifled in the crowd of a small amount in bank bills, together with a lancet and a small gold piece, upon which had been scratched with a penknife, the initial W. M.

Between twelve and one o'clock to day, an elegantly dressed young man, who called himself Johnson, with a superabundance of whiskers, safety chains, &c. was brought into the Police office, by Mr. Myers, a Merchant Tailor, residing in Broadway, who gave the following account of his prisoner. In November last, he came to the complainant's store and bespoke a suit of clothes, which he directed when finished, to be sent to his residence in Division street.—They were accordingly taken by Mr. Myers to his house, where he found several young men assembled, habited very much like the prisoner.—He laid down the clothes and presented his bill for $36, which was immediately paid; but before Mr. Myers left the house, his pocket was picked by the prisoner or one of his companions of the whole contents. He charged the prisoner with the the fact, who joined his companions in a hearty laugh, and he was compelled to leave the house without being able to obtain any satisfaction.—The circumstances were on the same day communicated to the police magistrates, who could do nothing then, in consequence of his not being able, with certainty, to bring the felony home to the prisoner or the company. The matter was suffered to drop until this forenoon, when, as the complainant was passing down Broadway; he was met by the prisoner and two of his companions, who saluted him familarly as an old acquaintance, but the complainant asked them how they dare after picking his pocket to accost him in the public street, and then passed on. He had hardly arrived at his own store, when the three came in, who admitted the nature of the occupation they followed for a living, and threatened him, that unless he was quiet about his loss they would do his business for him, as he was marked by the gang.

A struggle now ensued between the parties, but Mr. Myers was enabled to seize the prisoner, whom he conducted to the Police office.—The other two escaped. Upon examining the prisoner in the office, amidst a pocket full of gold trinkets, a lever watch, &c., the contents of Dr. Smith's pocket book were found. The doctor was sent for and has made an affidavit of their identity. The prisoner was fully committed for trial. Two or three of the same gang were arrested a few days since.

M SERRURIER, the newly appointed French Minister to the United States, arrived here yesterday with his family in the Henry IV. We do not hear that *M. Lasteyrie*, the grandson of La Fayette, who, it was said would be attached to this mission, accompanies it. M. Serrurier was the French Minister to this country, at the time of the Empire, and of the Restoration. The feeling manifested by him in favor of Napoleon during the interlude of the 100 days, led, as was supposed to hiss, recall.—*N. Y. American.*

SAVINGS BANK.—From the twenty-eighth semi-annual report of the Trustees of the Provident Institution for Savings in Boston, it appears that the number of deposits since the meeting in July last, amounts to 8394, of which 1064 are for now, and 2380 for old accounts, and 612 old accounts have been closed. Of receipts in the same period, the total is $160,066, of payments of principal $112,572 97. By the previous report the sum of accumulating profits was $28,13917; at present it is $31,56629, showing for these six months the small increase of $3,42711.

Latest from Europe.

The NEW YORK papers of yesterday furnish us with copious extracts from LONDON journals to the 19th of January. The latest PARIS dates are of the 13th of the same month, and those from WARSAW of Dec. 31.

The most remarkable article is the manifesto of the Russian Emperor, denouncing the revolted Poles as infatuated traitors; threatening speedy punishment to the guilty, though promising mercy to those who, "through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion." The Poles are represented as unanimous, active, and sanguine: but we can scarcely doubt their speedy subjugation, notwithstanding the indignation expressed by the French and English Journalists against the master whom they have cast off. The PASSER of the BALKAN is said to be disabled by fever; but PASKEVITSCH is scarcely his inferior in the art of war.

IN IRELAND the LONDON COURIER derives, from the energetic measure of Lord ANGLESEA "a prognostic of future quiet, which Mr. O'CONNELL will be unable to interrupt;" but the slavish adherence of that paper to whatever set of men happens to be in power deprives it of all title to confidence. O'CONNELL has often proved that he is not to be put down by proclamations.

Lord LYNDHURST has taken the office of Lord Chief Baron of the ENGLISH Exchequer; being, we believe the first ENGLISH lawyer who has accepted an inferior station after having held the great seal.

PARIS and FRANCE are said to be tranquil.—The Minister of Public instruction has taken measures to suppress political assemblies among the pupils of the several schools. The LONDON MORNING HERALD says that the House of LAFITTE is out of danger, and adds:—"M. LAFITTE had lodged in the Bank of FRANCE landed securities to the amount of fifteen millions of francs, upon which securities the Bank had lent him seven millions of francs, when the Directors hesitated upon their making any further advances. They have since, however, consented to make an additional advance of six millions of francs, which sum, together with others from private Bankers, will be amply sufficient to rescue the house from its temporary difficulties.—The firm, however, is about to be dissolved, and it is said that M. LAFITTE, notwithstanding the heavy losses which he has sustained from the dreadfully embarrassed state of trade in FRANCE, will retire from business with an immense fortune."

There seems yet to be difficulty in finding a sovereign for BELGIUM, and a propension to reunion with FRANCE, is said to be prevalent, though discouraged by the FRENCH Government.

The King of HOLLAND has decided the boundary question between this government and GREAT BRITAIN.

It appears, from accounts from Bordeaux and Marseilles, that the plot which miscarried in Paris in the latter part of December, was to have been carried into execution in those cities about the same time. It was defeated by the vigilance of the National Guards.

The Chamber of Peers have resolved that its members shall not be privileged from arrest.

An extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated Dec. 22d, states that the Emperor of Russia had refused to listen to the proposals of the Polish deputation and was already on the march against them.

A postscript to the NEW YORK AMERICAN says:—"We have our Paris files to the 11th ult. per the Erie. No decision yet as to the sovereign of the Netherlands. The Journal des Debats of the 9th says—"The latest accounts from Belgium give no definitive result—the discussions in the National Congress relative to the choice of a Head for the State. Opinions vibrate between Prince Otho of Bavaria, the Duke of Nemours, or a reunion with France; and no one can foresee the issue of their hesitation." This latter alternative of a reunion with France, seems to us fraught with most important consequence. The French papers seem to encourage the hope of such a result. In the sitting, however, of the National Congress, at Brussels, on the 7th January, M. de Celles declared upon his honor, "that since yesterday at 9 o'clock, it was known, that France had declared the re-union impossible, that she would not consent to it, nor allow the Duke of Nemours to be a candidate for the Crown of Belgium. This is official, but cannot be communicated."

The Courier of 7th says, "The Paris papers continue to clamor for war; but we know from very good authority that the French Government has not the slightest intention of provoking hostilities, and that its sympathy for the brave Poles who have shaken off the yoke, will be limited to a frank and free expression of interest for and sympathy in their cause, and for its success.—This sympathy, though offensive enough to the Emperor of Russia and his Allies, will not justify a declaration of war against France."

Lord Granville, the new English Ambassador, had his first audience of the King of the French on the 9th. Lord Stewart took leave at the same time.

We hardly know what importance to attribute to the news received from Poland and Russia since yesterday. It is certain that the Emperor has descended from the hauteur of his first proclamations—the insurrection and the civil war which desolate Persia have assuredly something to do with it; but we must attach more importance to the pacific manifestations of Prussia, who limits herself in the Duchy of Posen to the most necessary precautionary measures; but who appears more than indifferent to the losses which her ally of St. Petersburgh may sustain.

The retreat (sufficiently probable) of Metternich, has been several times announced—but in this instance his successor is named. Francis II. has manifested for some time a lively antipathy for his chancellor. M. de Cellowrat, who will succeed him, passes for a creature of the Queen, and has been for a long time well received at court.

From the Journal des Debats, Feb. 8.

Persia is a prey to a horrible civil war. The eldest son of the Schah has revolted, and marched against his father. Prince Abas Mirza has flown to the assistance of his father. A great part of his army is instructed in European tactics.

The inhabitants of the Caucasus, habitually little subordinate to Russia, have raised the standard of revolt in a great number of the vallies. A detachment of the Russian army was attacked on the route to Tiflis, and lost two pieces of cannon. Marshal Paschewitz Erivan is ordered to deploy considerable forces against these insurgents.

AUGSBURG, Jan 5.—Our Gazette to day contains an article from the frontiers of Poland, which seems to authorize the opinion that the Emperor of Russia has come to more moderate views respecting Poland, since he has ascertained the nature and extent of the insurrections and the warlike preparations making on all sides. It is thought the Polish deputation will be received and the effusion of human blood may possibly yet be spared.

The movements of the Russian troops have produced disastrous consequences to the funds at St. Petersburgh. It is not a question about a foreign war, such as that with Turkey, or with Persia, in which sacrifices were compensated by advantages; but it is a civil war that is in agitation, between two peoples whose interests have been mingled and united for fifteen years. It is believed the Archduke Constantine will use all his efforts to prevent the commencement of hostilities.

A deputation from the republic of Cracow to Warsaw announced that all the population there was in arms, and desirous of uniting with Warsaw. A great number of students from Cracow had already arrived.

WARSAW, December 26.—The government is actively employed in arming the nation—in completing the organization of the line, and of the National Guards. The fabrication of arms goes on rapidly; old soldiers are now returning to their colors. The third and fourth battalions of regiments now complete, are forming; and these are filled with veterans of Trebis, of Friedland, of Moskwa, and compose the *elite* of an army amounting to *eighty thousand* of all arms, and 150 pieces of artillery in the best order. Our munitions are immense and abundant. * * * * All Poland presents the appearance of a camp—"Live free or die," is the cry of a whole people in arms—***. The whole force which Russia can promptly send against Poland, are the three corps commanded by Generals Pahlen, Sacken, and Rosen; which, together, do not make up *one hundred and twenty thousand men.* Supposing, what is impossible, that these corps could now operate a junction, they would not be able to stand against an army backed by the whole nation. Poland, without an army, abandoned by all the world, drove the Russians from Warsaw in 1794—and the immortal Kosciusko captured their artillery with a handful of peasants.

The proceedings in Switzerland, to which the revolutionary spirit has extended itself, begin to excite some interest. An article dated Lausanne, Jan. 4th, says that revolutions have taken place every where in that country, but with perfect quiet, some of the Governments of the Cantons anticipating the wishes of the people, others yielding to the wants of the times and feeling that the reign of aristocratical privileges was at an end. "In a few months," it is added, "all the new Constitutions will be in full force. The Cantons, separately, have given the most positive instructions to their Deputies to the Diet, that they should not oppose any alterations or changes which the people might wish to make in the Constitutions of their Cantons; and accordingly the Diet, from its first sitting, admitted the principle that the Cantonal States were, in consequence of their right of sovereignty, fully entitled to alter their Constitutions, and reform all abuses which might be pointed out by the Representatives of the people." This harmony and quiet seems however to have been seriously interrupted at Basle. Letters of the 5th, 6th and 7th of January, received at Paris, state that the Communes of the Cantons had risen against the Capital, demanding an equal share in the representation and in the composition of the councils. The city was in a state of siege and it was feared the peasants would attack it. The gates of the city were closed on the 7th, towards the evening of which both parties appeared to be resolved upon fighting. In the evening, however a proclamation was drawn up, couched in very moderate and conciliating terms, addressed by the citizens to the country people. The National Guards of France had placed posts along the frontier, to prevent any violation of the French territory.

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw, dated Dec. 27:—"The Palatinate of Lublin (Russian Poland) has just offered the Government 50,000 men. Count Zamousky is equipping a regiment at his own expense.—There are in the army 12,000 soldiers who served under Napoleon, and 300 officers decorated with the orders of the Legion of Honour. The 4th regiment of the line, which acted on the first day, have set out for the frontiers. Previous to their departure, they requested their Colonel to take them to the fortifications now erecting by the citizens. On their arrival there, they formed a square. The soldiers then knelt down, and swore that they would not fire a gun, but would attack the Russians with the bayonet only, and be killed sooner than surrender. The first regiment of Lancers, a fine troop with black horses, have marched. They swore not to return, but to be massacred, if the Russians were conquerors. The enthusiasm is at the highest pitch, and exceeds all imagination."

The St. Petersburg Gazette of Dec. 21, contains the following:—"The Grand Duke Constantine, by a letter dated the 13th inst., acquaints the Emperor with his arrival on that day within the government of Volhynia, having passed the Boug near Wlodawa, with all the Russian guards that came with him from Poland. The treason and defection of the greater part of the Polish troops rendered it impossible for his Imperial Highness to remain in that kingdom, and he effected his retreat by Pulawy and Lubartorff. The Grand Duke adds, that at the moment of sending off his dispatch, the Polish Minister of Finances, Lubeckie, and Count Jezierski, arrived at Warsaw, on their way to St. Petersburgh, and had waited upon his Imperial Highness. The Minister of the Interior announces that the *cholera morbus*, having ceased in the governments of Kostroma and Yaroslaff, the cordon which surrounded the last named town had been withdrawn on the 23d of November and the intercourse between the two governments restored. On the 15th of November, at Moscow, 12 were attacked with the disease, 12 were cured, 10 died; and on the 18th, in the morning, there were 163 sick, of whom there was every chance of saving 99. In the course of that day, 18 were attacked, 30 were cured, and 8 died, so that on the 17th, in the morning, there remained 163 sick, of whom there was hope of saving 90."

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS,

The Emperor and King has addressed to the Poles the following Proclamation.

"The odious attempt of which your capital has been the theatre has disturbed the repose of your country. The intelligence has excited my just indignation, and filled me with the deepest grief.

"Men who dishonor the name of Pole have conspired against the life of the brother of your Monarch; have seduced a part of your army to forget their oaths, and deceive the people upon the dearest interests of your country.

"It is still time, however, to remedy the past, and you may yet save yourselves from greater evils. I will not confound those who abjure the error of a moment with those who persist in crime.

"Poles! listen to the councils of a father; obey the commands of your king.

"That you may be fully aware of our intention, we ordain:—

"1. That all our Russian subjects detained as prisoners, be immediately set at liberty. 2. The council of administration shall resume its primitive functions, and the authority with which we invested it by our decree of the 12th of August, 1826. 3. All the civil authorities of the capital and of the Wayvowies shall render strict obedience to the decrees issued in our name by the Council of administration, organized, as we have before said, and shall not acknowledge any power illegally constituted. 4. Immediately upon the receipt of these presents, all the Chiefs of our Polish army shall be bound to assemble their troops, and march, without delay, to Plock, the point we have fixed for the assembling of our Royal army. 5. All chiefs are to send us, without delay, returns of the state of their troops.—6. Every armament formed in consequence of the disturbances at Warsaw, and not in accordance with the organization of our army is dissolved from this moment.

"Consequently, the local authorities are charged to take care that all persons found with arms illegally obtained do instantly give them up, and that these arms be placed under the veterans and police officers of each district.

"Soldiers of the Polish army! In all times your motto has been 'Honor and Fidelity.' Our brave regiment of Chasseurs of the Horse Guards have furnished a proof which will ever be memorable. Soldiers, follow this example and answer the expectations of your Sovereign who has received your oaths.

"Poles! this proclamation will assure those who have remained faithful to me, that I know how to rely upon their devotedness, and confide in their courage.

"Those among you who have abandoned themselves to a momentary error will equally learn that I do not repel them if they but hasten to return to their duty.

"But never shall the words of your King be addressed to men without honor and without fidelity, who have conspired against the repose of their country. Should they have dared to flatter themselves, that by taking up arms they would obtain concessions as a reward for their crimes, their hopes shall be vain. They have betrayed their country. The misery they prepared for it shall fall upon their own heads.

"Given at St. Petersburg, this 17th Dec. A. D. 1830, and the 6th of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

The Minister Secretary of State,

Count STEPHEN GRABOWKI."

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw, dated Dec. 22.—"We, this moment, learn that the Emperor refuses to listen to the proposals of the Polish deputation, and is already on his march against us. This news, instead of exciting alarm, has created general joy. No country ever presented a finer spectacle than that of Poland, at this moment. Twelve or fifteen persons at the utmost are subject to universal execration, while all the various shades of opinion that existed previous to the revolution, have entirely disappeared. The magical words, *our country,* absorbs every other idea, and predominates over every other sentiment. The women, according to ancient custom before a battle, are preparing lint and other dressings, singing the while the song of Beranger. We have not received the Paris journals till within these few days, as they were previously strictly prohibited. It would, were it necessary, be desirable, that the people should be perhaps, be desirable, that the people should be made acquainted with the full extent of their danger, so that they might not give themselves up to despair, in case, at the commencement of the struggle, fortune should not be favourable to Poland. But it is difficult to make our fellow-countrymen listen to reason, for the most reflecting will not admit a moment's doubt of our success. The number of killed in the night of the 29th of November, has been stated by the German journals to amount to 6000, but it has been ascertained that it did not exceed 300.—The spies of Rozniecki's police have almost all been arrested, and secured from the popular indignation. Foreigners are deceived as to the nature of our clubs, which are by no means so dangerous as they have imagined. Their founders were, for the most part, young men, full of enthusiasm for liberty, and who write for the journals. The President of the Patriotic Society was Professor Lelewel, the greatest enemy to clubs in general; but this worthy citizen being too much occupied in the Council of Government, of which he is a member, has given up the Presidency, which is now filled by two indiscreet young men."

From the Morning Herald of Jan. 14.

Our advices from Paris of the day before yesterday, give a wretched account of the state of money matters there, and the distrust naturally resulting from it among commercial men. The reports of failures were so current as in a great measure to put a total stop to business, the alarm extending itself to a considerable degree among the speculators in the public securities. One of the letters says;—"We have been for some weeks, and indeed months, waiting most anxiously for some change for the better in pecuniary matters here; but I am sorry to say the embarrassment is increasing, and to-day people seem to be running about with the most anxious faces possible, expecting some great commercial catastrophe. Up to the moment I am writing, I have heard of no confirmation to any one of the alarming rumors relative to failures; and it is to hoped, in the present instance, that the fears entertained are much exaggerated. Matters, however, assume a worse aspect from the tone given to the Public Securities to-day, which have given way, as you will find, by the stock list inclosed. Here the hopes indulged of the defeat of the Russians in Poland are realized, if we may place reliance in the latest news circulated on the Bourse to-day. No particulars have transpired, and I am not aware that our government is in possession of any official account of what has occurred. The news certainly is not derived from any very authentic sources."

Reports have been prevalent in London, during the last ten days, of the existence of differences between an illustrious personage and certain of his near relatives, touching the extinct Munster peerage, which we have no hesitation in disbelieving and contradicting. The character of the individual immediately specified has been marked through life with so much good sense and good feeling, that we venture to assert the utter impossibility of his having selected the present crisis to aggravate the embarrassments and vexations of the illustrious head of his family.

MM. Cauchy and Sanjou, commissioned to read the verdict of the Court of Peers to the four ex-ministers, went to Vincennes on Wednesday morning, the 22d, at six o'clock. Having arrived at the Castle, they were obliged, in order to obtain admittance, to convey a letter to the governor, which they attached to the chain of the drawbridge employed for that purpose. The bridge was immediately lowered, and they were conducted to the dungeon by General Daumesnil, who alone has possession of the key of the gates. The four ex-ministers, and even the governor himself, were entirely ignorant of the result of the trial, for the bridge had been raised the previous evening, immediately on the entry of the prisoners, and no person whatever had from that moment been admitted into the Castle. MM. Cauchy and Sanjou were first introduced into a large anti-chamber, communicating with the apartments of the ex-ministers, who were still in bed. MM. Chantelauze and De Guernon Ranville were quickly dressed and in attendance; in half an hour Peyronnet appeared, and the three then proceeded to the chamber of Prince Polignac, who had intimated, that, being extremely unwell, he was desirous of remaining in bed. In the room, therefore, M. Cauchy, greffier, read to them the decree of the Court. Such had been their blindness, such their confidence, that they all evinced great surprise and disappointment; though there appeared a remarkable contrast between the firmness and resignation displayed by MM. Chantelauze and Guernon Ranville and the deep affliction and humiliation of Peyronnet and Polignac. The latter especially heard with the utmost consternation that part of the decree which says that civil death is involved in the sentence of transportation. During the reading of the verdict the four prisoners kept silence. One sentence was only uttered afterwards, and that was addressed by Chantelauze to Guernon Ranville: "Well, my friend," said he, "we shall have plenty of leisure to play at chess."—(*Eh bien, mon cher, nous aurons le temps de faire, des parties; d'echecs.*)

Respecting the Papacy, the *Gazette de France,* of the 1st of January, says:—"The Conclave, which commenced on the 14th of December, will not be of long duration. It is hoped that the new Pope will be elected by Epiphany at the latest. Cardinals Rudolph (Archduke of Austria) and Fesch are out of the question, being ineligible, from their situation. The Cardinals qualified for Papacy, in public opinion, are Gregorio, Pacca, Capellari, Offizoni, and Zurla, and people weigh at this moment not the incontestable merit of each, but his preceding career, his alliances, his family, &c., in order to choose him who shall appear to combine in the highest degree the qualities which are essential for this dignity. Public opinion seems especially to point out Cardinal Zurla, one of the most pious and learned members of the Sacred College. The Emperor Alexander, just before his promotion, had selected him for the important commission of surveying the limits of his empire. England admires his scientific work, *On Marco Paulo, and the Ancient Venetian Travellers,* 2 vols. folio, published in 1818. France has always appreciated his virtues and his talents, and the good spirit which is observed in all his works, especially his Latin Theology. Cardinal Capellari enjoys the same reputation for his extensive knowledge and exalted piety."

Extract of a private letter of the 25th ult. from Warsaw:—"Contributions in money, jewellery, and horses, towards the exigencies of the national cause are daily pouring in. As all persons admissible into the Volunteers are now enrolled, no others are to be allowed to carry arms; but those who are found with them in their hands are liable to be taken up and punished. The insurrection is now proclaimed throughout the kingdom, and in the eight circles of the north, upon which the Cossacks that were there retired into Russia. The news did not arrive at Sowalk till the 8th, when the burghers immediately took up arms. The inhabitants of the Circle of Winchow, in the Waywode of Strokem, sent to the Council of Administration, on the 26th, an address signed by two hundred citizens, declaring that 60,000 men, armed with scythes, and 20,000 light infantry would be at the disposal of the Government on the first signal. At Siedlec, a regiment of infantry and another of cavalry are forming, and will be

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, February 26, 1831.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"THE GAMESTER," by Eustace, is respectable for a first attempt; we have reserved it for publication.

"TO THE WINTER SPIRIT" by SENEX, is on file for insertion.

The contributions of "J. M——t" are at his disposal. We feel disposed to publish a verse or two of his first article, as a specimen, but forbear because they would hardly be a just sample.

"WOMAN" by R——t, and "THE DEATH OF BOZZARIS" by Alonza, we cannot publish.

The article from "S. W." is received, and will be examined as soon as we find leisure.

By the sins of Bill Sturgeon's boots we should have *guessed* he was a *fisherman*, rather than a *generous Tar*.—Hey, Mark!

☞The gentleman who writes from Oneida county, New York, is informed that we receive no new subscriptions out of this city, on the terms he proposes. We cannot, therefore, comply with this request, to send him the Post, and receive the money at the expiration of the year.

☞A subscriber in Chester county complains that the quality of the paper upon which we print the Post, is not sufficiently good to admit of its being filed. We are aware, that for the two or three last weeks, it has not been as good as we would have desired, but the reason is, we could get no better. Paper, sufficiently large for our purpose, has been exceeding scarce since the commencement of the severe weather, and we have been obliged to take what we could get, without being too nice in the choice. The mills being now started, we shall have better paper in a few days.

☞The marriage notice from Lancaster county and the notice of a decease in Frankford, cannot be inserted, because they are not accompanied with responsible names.

☞Those writers of Premium Essays, who have not received the volumes of the Casket to which they are entitled, will please designate how they shall be forwarded. The author of "Lost and Found," will receive a volume of the Casket for that article, in addition to those she is entitled to for "The Bridal," if she will write us word, what particular volumes she wishes, and how we shall send them to her.

☞A Postmaster in Ohio, who occasionally cuts out letters, is in the habit of *stamping* his name upon them with type. This is not strictly legal, and we are obliged to pay postage for them; the law requires the name of the postmaster who franks, to be *written* upon the letter.

PREMIUM ESSAYS.

After a careful examination of the different pieces written for the premium offered for the best Essay on the evils of Lottery gambling, we have awarded the prize to that headed "On Lotteries," over the signature of MOYRAM. The author is, therefore, entitled to three bound volumes of the Casket, as a reward for his labour. He can obtain such volumes of the past years as he may select.

As the subject is one of very great importance, and as it has been noticed in different ways, and viewed in a different light, by several other candidates for the premium, we have retained for publication the following pieces, viz:

Mortimer Stanley, a tale founded on fact.
Ruin! or, the Lottery, . . . Poor Tom.
On Lottery Gambling, . . . E. E. W.

The writers of the above articles are entitled each to one volume of the Casket. By sending information how they are to be sent, the works will be immediately forwarded on.

We are gratified in thus having it in our power to publish a fund of reasoning and argument on this subject, inasmuch as we believe an elucidation must be attended with great benefit. We shall probably commence the publication of the essays in our next paper.

☞We have been compelled to defer the publication of the concluding essay on Mexico, by the length of the article on our first page, addressed to the members of the State Legislatures. The essay is in type, and will be inserted in our next.

Some arrivals since our last has again flooded us with foreign news. We have nothing, however, of a very decisive character. More packets are daily expected, and the present prospect is, that we shall be inundated for a considerable time with the affairs of Europe. News of a more serious character is anticipated.

Not to tire the patience of our readers with the speculations of foreign writers, we have endeavoured to select such matter from the mass of news, as is of particular interest. We therefore give such sketches, as will enable the reader to see the political complexion of affairs in the principal nations of Europe, without obliging him to wade through the copious details which fill the British journals.

The anniversary of Washington's birth-day, was celebrated in this city, on Tuesday last. A number of our volunteer companies paraded during the day, and the evening was celebrated by several Military and other balls. The day was rather inclement for military display.

The "Stereograph" blanks which are advertised by Mr. B. Tanner, in another column, appear to be a new invention, well calculated to prevent the circulation of counterfeit and altered bank notes, checks, &c. The improvement may be applied to promissory notes, drafts, certificates of stock, bills of lading, bills of exchange, &c. and is recommended for its utility by the Franklin Institute of this city, and by several gentlemen versed in engraving. The device is called "Stereograph Printing."

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in a row of two story frame houses on the west side of Budd, above Laurel street. One of the houses was occupied as a carpenter's shop, and another by a farmer. A school room ran over both buildings in the second story. In this room, it is supposed, the fire originated. The flames were not extinguished until the whole row was destroyed. The great activity of our firemen prevented the fire from communicating to the adjoining buildings. The property destroyed was owned entirely by Mr. Benjamin Bond.

The Revolution in France, which deprived Charles X. of his throne, was celebrated at Port au Prince, St. Domingo, by a large number of Haytens and French. We translate, from an account of the celebration, the following toast, by the Abbe Echeverria, vicar of Port au Prince:—

To the Patriarch of Liberty, the Aristides of the Revolution, the citizen of two Worlds, General Lafayette, who, at the head of the National Guard of Paris, has twice shown to Kings, that in vain they invoke the protection of Heaven, by public prayers, if they keep not upon Earth, the engagements they have contracted with the people."

UNITED STATES' BANK.

We have placed on our first page a long article from the New York American, on the subject of a National Bank, to which we call the attention of our readers. We believe with the writer, that the question now at issue, in relation to a sound or defective currency, is one of much more importance than any which has lately been agitated, and it is therefore requisite that it should be well understood.

There cannot be a greater curse on community than a defective currency. Those who will refer to the situation of the money market shortly after the charter of the old Bank of the U. S. expired, will agree with us in the sentiment. Petty banks instantly sprung up in almost every county in the country, which flooded us with notes, at par only where they were issued. In other states from where they were manufactured, they were articles of speculation, at the expense of the poor and ignorant, who were obliged to receive them at nominal value, and dispose of them at a loss varying from ten to thirty per cent. These banks were lucrative concerns to many men of capital, who purchased the notes at a heavy discount, and paid them off to their hands at par value. This state of things naturally produced distrust and vexation, which was only removed by chartering the present Bank of the United States; since which time our currency has been constantly improving.

The wholesome currency produced by the present bank, has given general satisfaction to our citizens, who through its medium, can now transmit to any part of the country, any sum, however large, with perfect safety. The notes suffer no depreciation, and consequently facilitate the business of the merchant and the mechanic, in all the operations of trade and commerce. So high is the credit of the bank established, "that in 1830 its notes were taken to Canton by American vessels instead of specie, *and sold in China at an advance*, they being considered as good remittances to England!"

There is no class of persons who suffer more from a bad currency than publishers, and we therefore feel interested in sustaining the bank of the United States, notwithstanding the opposition our honored President makes to that institution. One of the evils under which we would labor, is, that we should be obliged to receive the notes of petty banks in distant states at par value for our subscriptions—these notes a broker would exchange at 10 or 15 per cent. dis. and thus we would be subject to immense losses. Now, a remittance from the most distant state, in United States' Branch Bank notes, is the same as specie, and we sustain no loss.

We cannot see a single benefit that would arise to any class of people by refusing to renew the charter of the U. States Bank. We see the commencement of a train of evils that would inevitably arise—the end is hid in distrust, confusion, speculation, and the curses of a worthless paper currency, and we therefore think it our duty, to direct public attention to it, while the evil is yet in embryo. We doubt not, but that when the subject is properly discussed and properly understood, public opinion will be decidedly in favour of sustaining the bank.

SILK CULTURE.—A late number of the National Intelligencer, in noticing the Bill before the House of Representatives for promoting the culture of silk, has the following paragraph:—

Silk fabrics are annually imported into the United States, to the value of 8,000,000 of dollars. Under a *judicious system*, we might pay for this luxury with the raw material. Whilst our export of bread-stuffs amounts only to $5,000,000, for want of markets, this country could furnish, in immense quantities, the article of Raw Silk, which is in universal and unlimited demand. The manufacturing States of Europe purchase annually, to the value of $100,000,000.

France sells 500,000,000 francs worth of silk stuffs. In the cultivation of *cotton*, we have increasing competition. Its production is already equal to the demand, and prices are portionably affected. Silk offers an inexhaustible source of riches, if properly developed. This development, it is believed, would receive a permanent impulse, from the present bill.

A pamphlet, bearing the following title, has recently been published at Washington:—"Correspondence between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States, on the subject of the course of the latter, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the occurrences in the Seminole war." We referred, a short time since, to the rumour of differences existing between some of the members of the Cabinet.—This pamphlet is published by John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. S., to rebut the charges made against him, in regard to his hostility to General Jackson. It is, undoubtedly, of great interest to politicians; to us it is nothing. The course of politics, like love, rarely runs straight and smooth, and we by no means envy the toil, trouble, anxiety and uncertainty which are ever attendant upon its votaries. The *ups and downs* of life to which man is incident, are sufficient without the accession which the politician invariably finds buckled on his back, "whether he will or no."

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned sine die on Thursday last, after a setting of a little more than six weeks, a shorter period than usual. During the last week several important bills have received the assent of the Legislature; the bill consolidating the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Transportation Companies, has passed both houses and become a law. The union of these two great enterprises, while it secures the completion of both, guarantees the public against imposition by fixing the maximum price of transporting passengers between the two cities, at three dollars. The East Jersey Rail Road bill has been postponed. The West Jersey Rail Road bill passed both houses by a handsome majority. The bill providing for the appointment of the Clerk in Chancery by the Legislature in Joint Meeting, also became a law on Monday.

A case was tried last week before the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, where a young gentleman of that city claimed damages of the proprietors of a Stage Coach, under the following circumstances. The plaintiff as it appears in evidence took passage in their coach last June to go to Wrentham. When the coach had proceeded as far as the neck between Boston and Roxbury, it upset, owing to the nut on the front wheel coming off, and threw the plaintiff under the stage coach, whereby both legs were broken. The trial commenced on Thursday afternoon, and continued till the Saturday following, when, after an impartial charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury retired, and after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of fifteen hundred dollars.

SUICIDES.—The following is said to be a correct table of the number of suicides committed in four of the principal cities of Europe, in the year 1830:

	Suicides.	Population.
Copenhagen, . . .	51	94,000
Berlin, ...	57	166,000
Paris, ...	300	800,000
London, ...	290	1,200,000

TOBACCO SMOKERS.

A decree from the crown of Bavaria has recently been issued in the Rhenish States, for the purpose of prohibiting the smoking of tobacco by young persons and boys.

The excessive use of tobacco is universally reprehended by physicians. They say it predisposes the human system to disease, and in some cases poisons, and produces highly pernicious consequences. We are not of the number of those who deem it criminal to smoke a segar, or of those who would entirely interdict its use, because it may in some few instances be pursued to excess. A fine flavoured segar, at particular times, is a pleasing and satisfactory gratification, and one which we should be unwilling to give up.

Old bachelors, too, are generally fond of smoking. One half of all the substantial comforts they enjoy, in this miserable world of sin and sorrow, is derived from the fumes of tobacco! Poor souls! it would be an unpardonable offence to diminish the little comfort which falls to their share. We trust *our* government will never enact any law to prevent bachelors from puffing away their troubles in smoke and ashes.

But, to be serious—smoking is carried to excess in our country, and in our own city. Not generally by young and middle aged men, but by children and boys. Go where you will, in almost any street in the city, especially on evenings, you will see segars in the mouths of children, perhaps not ten years old. They puff and spit, and smoke, like old veterans from Switzerland, and employ all their spare money for this noxious weed. Chewing tobacco, likewise, is pursued by boys; and the ejection of a superannuated segar, gives place to a quid of *pig-tail*.—Smoking is fashionable among boys, and no one pretends to lay any claim to be a *man* who can not smoke and chew with facility. It is an indispensable acquirement to fit one to be ushered into company.

We believe that the most serious consequences may and do arise, from boys thus early imbibing this pernicious habit. In addition to injuring their health, it tends directly to make them disgusting. Physicians say that a large portion of *saliva* is necessary for the proper digestion of food, and a wholesome state of the body; and that when it is wasted, a morbid state of the system, dyspepsia, &c. &c. will invariably be the consequence. Parents and masters, by exercising their authority, might prevent much evil by interdicting the use of tobacco. If using it is attended with no injurious consequences to children, it is wrong, for it soon becomes a habit which *is* not easily broken.

A boy was accidently shot through the shoulder, in the paper mill of Mr. George Bethell, in Germantown Township, on Friday last. The person who caused the accident was a lad about twelve years of age, who was carelessly playing with a loaded gun. Though admonished of the danger, he continued his manœuvres until the gun discharged itself. The boy who was shot still survives, but is in a low condition.

The Legislature of Alabama have refused to pass a law extending the jurisdiction of the state over the Indian Nations. This is honorable and magnanimous. The Gazette printed at Shawneetown, thinks the example will be followed by the state of Illinois.

The February number of Littell's Museum is just published. It contains a print of Sir Walter Scott, with a *fac similie* of his hand-writing. The general contents are, as usual, full of life and interest.

Mr. S. M. Stone proposes to issue the first number of a weekly religious newspaper, at Boston, on the first Saturday in May next. Its title will be the "HERALD OF TRUTH."

SMALL COINS.—One of the best commentaries upon the present undetermined rate of receiving and paying the small Spanish coins by retailers, was related to us this morning, by a person who witnessed the transaction. He was waiting in a grocery, where liquors were sold by retail, when a man came in and asked for a glass of rum. The storekeeper gave him one, and the man offered a Spanish quarter in payment. The seller observed that he "only took them at 24 cents." "Well," said the drinker, "any thing you please, only hand over the change." The shopkeeper gave him *four* four pence half-penny's and one cent, being according to his rate of receiving and paying, at the depreciated value, 21 cents. The best of the story remains to be told; the dram-drinker went laughing out of this shop into a contiguous grocery, where he paid with the same *four* fourpence half-pennys an old debt of twenty-five cents, thus getting his grog for nothing, and earning one cent by his adroitness.—*Boston Transcript*.

ERRATA.—Through oversight on our part, and neglect in our compositors, several errors escaped in part of last week's edition. The following are the most conspicuous:—In the sketch of Timothy Matlack, in the line commencing "With mid day strength," for "*hurrying on*," read *burning on*. And in the article on the third page, headed "Definition of Names," for "*published there*," read *furnished them*. The other the reader will doubtless be able to correct, without our referring to them.

Our readers will please recollect that our paper is printed on a power press, which it is difficult to stop after the form is put on. It is this which sometimes induces us to permit errors to remain uncorrected, which have been passed over in the proof by careless compositors.

A specimen of beautiful Mezzotinto engraving has been left at our office this week. The subject is "Patriotism and Age," which is faithfully depicted on the plate. The engraving is taken from an original picture, by Mr. Neagle of this city, a gentleman well known as an artist of much merit.

A man named Joseph Anderson was burnt to death by his clothes taking fire, in his own dwelling house, when in a state of intoxication, as is supposed, on Sunday morning, the 5th instant in Franklin county, Pa. a few miles from Chambersburg. When found, he was lying on the floor with his flesh burnt to a crisp, and his clothing almost entirely consumed. Near him, on the floor, was a pint flask with a small quantity of whiskey.

The Providence Journal describes an ice boat invented by Capt. Geo. L. Brown, which has been plying of late in the harbor of that town, and been found very useful. "It is of very simple construction, its runners being three pieces of small joist, connected by cross-pieces and braces, on which are supported seats for a few passengers, and two canvas sails. It steers easily, and, before the wind, it will, with a good breeze, move at the rate of thirty miles an hour, or more; and we are informed by a gentleman who took an excursion in it on Saturday afternoon, that, with a strong breeze at the northwest, they held a southwesterly course, at the rate of a mile in three minutes. The ice was far from being smooth; but had it been of that kind, known among skaters as 'black duck,' the speed must have been doubled." This boat rendered great assistance a few days ago, when a loaded sled crossing the ice, on the way to Pawtucket, broke in, and the cattle were in danger of perishing.

Commonwealth vs John Carson.

We mentioned in our last that a man named Leonard, had been seriously stabbed in an affray between him and John Carson. He expired on Saturday morning, and on Monday, Carson was brought up for further examination. Recorder McIlvaine sat in place of the Mayor.

Messrs. Ingersoll, Rush and Richards were counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. Ash, deputy attorney general, for the Commonwealth.

Carson appeared in the office, well dressed, and apparently but little dejected in spirits.—The room was crowded to excess.

A number of witnesses were examined, of whose depositions we took full notes; from these we gather the following circumstances and facts.

Carson is a master drayman, owning five or six horses, and as many drays, and was in the habit of standing with them at the corner of Front and Chesnut streets. Leonard, the deceased, was also a drayman, in the employ of Mr. Bickam, and stood with his horse and dray at the same place. A few minutes previous to the unfortunate occurrence on Thursday, Carson was standing at the S. W. corner of Front and Chesnut streets, in conversation with a gentleman living in the neighbourhood. He had a penknife in his hand, with which he was cutting a stick. [Several of the witnesses deposed to the fact of Carson's being in the constant habit of carrying a knife in his hand; one testified she had never seen him without a knife, unless he was employed.] While Carson was thus in conversation, one of the men in his employ drove up to the spot, having Carson's dinner, in a butter kettle, on his dray, and upon stopping the horse, commenced beating him with a stick. Carson immediately asked what he was beating the horse for. The man replied that the animal had given him great trouble all the morning, and he intended to pay him off. Carson commanded him to desist, and requested him instantly to seek other employment, as he would have no person in his employ who treated his horses with such severity.

At this instant, Leonard came up and said, "*Mr. Carson, you had better employ me.*"—"*No,*" said Carson, "*I have enough of the likes of you already,*" and turned to cross the street. The deceased then observed, "*there will be a ship-load of us Irish over in a few days, and you can have your choice.*" To this Carson replied by calling him an "*Irish papist son of a b——.*" He then went into Mr. Miller's tavern, deposited the dinner, and coming out was again accosted by Leonard, who said if he repeated those words, he would strike him. Carson did repeat them, and immediately received several blows; a scuffle ensued, and Carson stabbed him in the abdomen.

This appears to have been the whole transaction. Carson voluntarily surrendered himself to justice, and appeared to be in great distress for what he had done. He has heretofore borne an excellent character. One gentleman, who has known him for many years, said he never saw him raise his hand in anger. He was left an orphan at 19 years of age, (he is now 27,) since which time he has supported his father's family, by his own industry.

The deceased man also bore a good character. He was visited at the Hospital a few minutes previous to his death, by some of the witnesses, who said that Leonard entirely forgave Carson. He stated it to be his belief that Carson had no previous malice against him, but inflicted the unfortunate stroke in a paroxysm of rage.

After the examination of the witnesses, the Recorder remanded Carson to prison to be tried for manslaughter, at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The stables of the Rev. Richard Allen, situate back of Green's court, between Spruce and Pine, and Fourth and Fifth streets, were destroyed by fire, on Thursday evening. The adjoining buildings were preserved by the activity of the firemen.

UNITED STATES TERRITORY.—Bradbury computes the area of the Mississippi territory at 1,334,779 miles, or 860,658,563 acres. It is, therefore, eleven times as extensive as Great Britain and Ireland put together. The Chinese Empire itself, taken at 800,000,000 acres, falls far short, in superficial extent, of the United States, which contain 1,205,635,330 acres.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A black woman residing in the Northern part of the city was yesterday taken before the mayor charged with an attempt to murder her husband.

About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, fire was discovered in the garret of one of a row of brick houses, building by Mr. McCloskey, in Eighth street below South. As the house was unfinished and untenanted, it is believed to have been set on fire designedly; but very little mischief was done.

William Hessington, alias Wood, was arrested on Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, by High Constable Blayney, charged with passing counterfeit notes on Girard's Bank. He belonged to the gang which was taken on Saturday week. He was committed for trial at the next mayor's court.

STACY G. POTTS, the editor of the Trenton Emporium, has been elected by the Legislature, Clerk in Chancery of the State of New-Jersey.

Amelia Opie is at Paris, and a constant visitor at the "soirees" of General Lafayette, where this celebrated female always appears in the simple garb of a rigid Quakeress, forming a striking contrast to the gay attire of the Parisian ladies.

At New Orleans on 29th Jan. four persons having counterfeit notes on the Bank of the United States, were arrested. The amount found upon them was 41,000 dollars. Seven persons are concerned in the party, and notes in the possession of the gang amounted to ninety thousand.

From a general abstract of the bill of mortality for the city of Boston, for the past year, we learn that the whole number of deaths was 1,125. The number of male children under one year was almost double that of females; and less than half that of females between one and two. The number of deaths by consumption was 193; which is a much greater number of victims than are attributed to any other disease.

The New Orleans Courier mentions, that the Comet, which had been spoken of two or three times in the city papers, may be seen at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the southeast, a few degrees east of Scorpio.

Seven persons were baptized by immersion at Allowaystown, Salem county, New Jersey, on Sunday last—a hole having been cut through the ice, eighteen inches thick, for the purpose.

We understand that remonstrances to the State Legislature, against the passage of a law (which has passed the House of Representatives) authorizing a company to cut a canal round the western abutment of the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, are now in progress by the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, the councils of the city, and the stockholders of the permanent bridge.

A. B. Roman was regularly installed as governor of Louisiana on the thirty-first of last month. He delivered an inauguration speech on the occasion.

According to the Harrisburg Intelligencer, a committee of investigation, appointed by the Senate, have reported a deficiency in the accounts of the clerk of the Senate, for 1829, of $2038.

The receipts of the first nine weeks of the railway between Liverpool and Manchester, for passengers alone, were eighty thousand dollars.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made in the fifth district in Vermont, to elect a member of Congress. The votes in all the towns but five give for Bailey 2250; Allen 1951; Swift 3323.

$150,000 of the notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, were burnt on the 4th inst. inpursuance of a resolution passed at the late session of the legislature.

By the arrival of the British packet ship Rinaldo, at Halifax from Falmouth, in 28 days, news to the 6th January from Paris, states that all was tranquil.—Earl Grey had submitted a system of Parliamentary Reform to the King of England. It was rumored that the Emperor of Austria was dead!

An old lady, remarkable for her confused idea of the meaning of words, described a clear summer evening thus:—"It was a beautiful bright night—the moon made every thing as *light as a cork!*"

The Captain of the Pirates recently captured near Havana, Antonio La Tonta, has been ordered to be shot on the spot where taken. He is said to have murdered many persons.

Beauty is worse than liquor; it intoxicates the holder and beholder.

On Tuesday morning the 8th inst. the valuable grist mill of Mr. John Moats, of Haines township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, was totally destroyed by fire, together with about 6000 bushels of wheat, and 700 barrels of flour.

Capt. Jonathan Swain, an old navigator, informs the editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, that in the year 1800, doubling Cape Horn, in Lat. 59 1-2, S. Lon. by d. s. 100 S. he discovered an island covered with snow and sea-dogs. A Southerly gale forced him to scud to the North.

The population of Virginia is ascertained to be 1,207,783. In 1820, 1,065,562—increase, 142,421. At a ratio of either 48, or 50,000, she will lose two members of Congress.

The New York city inspector reports the death of 101 persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 19th inst. viz—23 men, 24 women, 36 boys, and 18 girls. Of whom 29 were of or under the age of 1 year, 9 between 1 and 2, 12 between 2 and 5.

The bill from the Maryland House of Delegates, subscribing $160,000 to the stock of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, has passed the Senate, and is now a law.

The coal tax bill has passed our House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, by a vote of 41 to 33. On Monday, a motion to reconsider the York and Baltimore rail road bill was postponed.

The editorial department of the Philadelphia Gazette, is now conducted by Mr. Willis G. Clark; a gentleman of known talents and acquirements, and especially distinguished as a poet.

The Appeal Court of South Carolina, the highest legal tribunal of that commonwealth, has affirmed the right of the state to tax dividends on U. S. Bank Stock owned by its citizens.

A New-York poet calls the Whippoor-Will the American Nightingale. The bird he celebrates may sing with "its breast against a thorn," but its monitorious whistle should not have been compared with "the liquid notes that close the eye of day."

Of one hundred persons committed to Clerkenville prison, (England,) for assaults, not one could write well enough to act as wardsman over the rest.

The packet ship Pacific, which arrived at New York on Monday, from Liverpool, has on board no less than 3313 packages. Capt. Croker informs that he took on board 2500 packages in one day.

Coming down Broadway, an evening or two ago, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, we saw a jolly tar, who might, in vulgar parlance, be called *drunk*. The way was not quite *broad* enough for him; suddenly he made a *tee turch* against a confectionary shop, and did some damage to the glass; out rushed a fair dame, eagerly demanding, "Who will pay me for my panes?" "Who will pay me for my *pains*?" hiccupped the tar, exhibiting a bleeding cheek and scratched hand.

The moon, on Saturday evening last, says the New Haven Post, appeared to be more than twice the usual size. Many persons had collected together and were wondering at its strange appearance. A wag, passing at the time, was asked if he could account for it. 'Why, yes,' said he, 'the moon feels pretty large, 'cause it eclipsed the sun, yesterday.'

The legislature of New Jersey passed a law at their late session, prohibiting, under the penalty of five dollars, the circulation of tickets of any denomination whatever, intended to pass for the payment of debts, dues or demands, in lieu of, or as a substitute for, bank notes or bills, or other lawful currency of the state, without first having obtained a law for that purpose.

A mulatto slave, in New Orleans, on hearing of the arrest of the Brown's for counterfeiting, went before the Mayor and informed him that he knew a gentleman who had transactions with these men. An officer was dispatched in search of the suspected person, and being brought before the Mayor, he found himself confronted by his own slave! The rascal hoped to get his master thrown into prison, that he might, with more safety, run away. Forged free papers were found in his pocket.

To endeavour not to please, is ill-nature; altogether to neglect it, folly; and to overstrain for it, folly and vanity.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Feb. 19. 1831:—"The appropriation for continuing the works at the Delaware Breakwater, has passed to a 3d reading in the House of Representatives. The amount to be appropriated this year is 208,000 dollars.

The Improvement Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole.

On Saturday, the Education Bill passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, by a vote of 71 to 22; having been amended by striking out the nineteenth section, which was designed to preserve, within the city and county of PHILADELPHIA, the system now in operation.—The first section of the bill to tax personal property passed by a vote of 50 to 42; with an amendment taxing pleasure carriages, and gold and silver watches.

Dancing and Waltzing School,
At No. 63½ South Fourth Street,

MR. B. AUGUST has the pleasure to announce to the lovers of Dancing, that he continues to receive persons who desire to learn in a short time, and promises to those who will subscribe soon, to enable them to Dance with propriety and Waltz with ease and grace, at any balls or parties held this season.

In order to forward persons who desire to attend Balls or Assemblies with knowledge of Dancing and Waltzing, Mr. B. August has separate rooms, where he will give private lessons every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 10 in the evening; to one or to 4 or to 8 persons; in order to learn the steps, and figures at the same time.

Price for a course of 18 public, or 12 private lessons $5, and pupils will have the advantages to attend the *Practising Balls* as lessons, which will take place every Monday, at which strangers will pay half a dollar.

N. B. The Hall and 2 adjoining rooms will be let when not engaged for Balls, Lectures, Auctions, &c. on reasonable terms. f 25 2—3t

To Milliners.

TO LET, the large and commodious House and Store, No. 159 South Second, near Spruce street, which is an excellent stand for the Millinery, or suitable for the Dry Goods business.

For terms, which are moderate, apply as above, to
feb 26—tf MATHEW CHAMBERS.

A Superior Fur Hat,
FOR
Four Dollars and Twenty-five Cents.
FLETCHER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have taken a store at No. 63 Chesnut street, where they manufacture Hats in a manner peculiar to themselves alone, for the small sum of Four Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, superior to any hat can be found for eight dollars in this city.

They invite the public to call and examine their Hats and flatter themselves, that they will be pronounced superior in appearance to those of $8 or $9. Their durability can only be tested by time.

N. B. No deviation in price.

WANTED, a few first rate trimmers at the above place. feb 26—tf

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG man from the country 24 years of age, wishes to obtain employment in an English School or a Counting House. A livelihood is the object and a reasonable compensation will be expected. Unexceptional references will be produced. Inquire at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.
feb 26—3t

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

MISS KELLY concludes her re-engagement at the Chesnut street theatre, this evening, by a benefit. She announces the popular comedy of the "Provoked Husband," and will, for the first time in this city, personate the character of Lady Townly. "Cherry and Fair Star," will also be revived; Cherry, by Miss Kelly. This lady has been eminently successful in her present engagements at this house. Some of our severe critics give her great credit for certain improvements, made in her acting since she has been here. She is entitled to, and will certainly be honoured with a full house. Mrs. Knight is expected to appear shortly. Mrs. Gilfert is also engaged.

At the Arch street theatre, Mademoiselle D'JEAN has appeared every evening, since Thursday of last week. She draws good houses, and is received with marked approbation.

Mr. S. P. Stickney, a gentleman who stands high both as respects his private character and his equestrian performances, appeals to the public for a share of patronage at his benefit, at the Walnut street theatre this evening. The entertainments he has selected are good—among them considerable novelty—and if any attention is paid to real merit he will be greeted by a full house. Performers who labour hard and constantly, to entertain their friends, are entitled to some remuneration on benefit nights, and this, we anticipate, Mr. Stickney will receive.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. F. Brown played together in Augusta, (Geo.) on the 11th inst. the first Mercutio, the latter Romeo.

ALMANACK

1831. FEBRUARY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
26 SATURDAY,...	6 30	5 37	2 1	
27 SUNDAY,.....	6 29	5 31	2 35	
28 MONDAY,.....	6 27	5 33	3 7	
1 TUESDAY,.....	6 26	5 34	3 37	
2 WEDNESDAY,	6 26	5 34	4 7	
3 THURSDAY,...	6 24	5 36	4 38	
4 FRIDAY,.....	6 22	5 38	5 15	

PERSEVERANCE HOSE COMPANY.—A stated meeting of the company will be held on Tuesday evening, March 1st, at the usual place, at 6½ o'clock.
PETER FRITZ, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, Mr. JOHN B. LAUCH, to Miss MARIA HENRY, all of this city.

On the 5th of September last, by Augustus D. Tarr, Esq., Mr. MORDECAI WILSON, of Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, to Miss MARY ANN SNYDER, of the District of Southwark, Philadelphia county.

In Woodbury, on the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Mr. JOHN DUNHAM, Jr. of Woodbury, to Miss CLARINDA LAWSON, of Philadelphia.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr Hughes, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW NEWMAN, to Miss MARGARET FRANKLIN, both of the city of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, 17th ult. by Henry O'Neil, Esq Mr. WM. LYONS, to Miss SARAH BASS, all of this city.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. M. Brown, D. D. RICHARD HENRY RANSON, of Virginia, to Miss JULIAN AUGUSTA DEHAVEN, daughter of Peter DeHaven, Esq. of Canonsburg, formerly of the city of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Winchester, Mr. M. V. BAKER, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Joshua Shaw, deceased.

On the 17th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM NOBLIT, to Miss ANN SULLIVAN, both of Delaware County.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, Mr. CURWEN STODDART, to Miss MARGARET daughter of Mr. Gideon Cox, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by Augustus D. Tarr, Esq Mr. JOHN BROWN, late of Baltimore, Md. to Miss ELIZABETH THOMAS, of Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. SAMUEL R. SEXTON, to Miss ELIZA MATILDA OSLER, both of Gloucester county, N. J.

On the 24th inst. by Rev. Dr. Bergstedt, GEORGE FISHER, Esq Senior Editor of the Chester county Democrat, to Miss SUSAN BEDFORD, of Philadelphia.

On the 22d of February, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, AUGUSTUS P. WILLIS, to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Levi Ellmaker, Esq. both of this city.

At Norristown, Pa on the 9th inst. by the Rev. C. W. Nassau, Mr. ISAAC MANN, of Horsham township, Montgomery County, to Miss HANNAH HUSTON, of Chesnut Hill.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. PETER BENCHILLWOOD, to Miss MARY JEFFREY, both of Frankford.

DIED.

On Monday evening, 21st inst. in the 25th year of her age, MARY, wife of Archibald McCall, Printer.

On Monday evening, the 21st inst. CHRISTOPHER MASON, aged 61 years.

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, WM. S., only son of Jacob F. Fleis, in the 6th year of his age.

On Monday evening, after a protracted illness, MARY, relict of the late John B. Dobbins, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 19th inst. SARAH, wife of James Means, M. D. and eldest daughter of the late Pierce Butler, Esq.

On the 20th instant, at his farm in Oxford township, Captain JOHN GREEN, aged 65 years.

On Saturday, in the 55th year of his age, after a short illness, JOHN W. CHAPMAN, Esq. Principal of Lower Dublin Academy, Holmesburg; long and advantageously known in this vicinity, as a successful instructor of youth.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. ESTHER, wife of Thomas Crowell.

At New Hope, on the 14th inst. JANE MAHIS, wife of William Mahis, of that place.

On the 20th inst. yesterday, Mrs. SARAH PARR, in the 68th year of her age.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 25th ultimo, Dr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, an eminent Physician of that place, and formerly a Surgeon in the United States' Army. Dr. W. was a native of Pennsylvania.

Suddenly, last evening, in the 74th year of his age, Mr JOHN GULLEN, stone-cutter, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland.

On Friday, 24th inst. JESSE CAKE, in the 74th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst. in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. ANGELLA G., consort of Abraham B. Cohen, Esq.

On Tuesday morning, 15th inst. of paralysis, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. MORDECAI BOOTH, for many years principal clerk in the commandant's office of the navy yard at Washington city.

On the 17th inst. after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. WILLIAM DYER, aged 80 years on the day of his decease.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. Mrs. ANGELA. COHEN, in the 62d year of her age.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. Mrs. HARRIET MANDEVILLE, relict of Mr. Daniel H. Mandeville, deceased, having survived him only three days.

On Thursday evening, EDWARD, son of John Hartman, aged 9 years.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. after a short but severe illness in the 4th year of her age, FANNY A. daughter of Rufus Tyler.

On Monday, the 14th inst. in Conshico Township, Lancaster County, after a short but severe illness, Miss HESTER MILLER, wife of Jacob Miller, formerly of this city, in the 25th year of her age.

In Kennett township, Chester county, on the 10th inst. HANNAH HOOPES, relict of Henry Hoopes.—

On Thursday, the 17th inst. in the 75th year of his age MATTHEW WEAVER, long a respectable citizen of this city.

At Pisa, Italy, about the 7th Dec. last, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. MARY L. HARRIS, wife of Edward Harris, Esq. of Moorestown, New Jersey, and daughter of John Lang, Esquire, of the city of New York.

At Christiana Bridge, Del. on the 14th instant, Mr. SYLVESTER WELSH, aged 79 years.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. MARGERY HALE, widow of the late Samuel Hale, shipwright, of Southwark, in the 61st year of her age.

On Wednesday, 23d inst. THOMAS LEWIS, infant son of Thomas C. Mahorey, aged 14 months.

At Lebanon, Conn. on the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, aged 87 years, widow of the late Hon. William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Williams was the daughter of the elder Governor Trumbull and sister of Col. John Trumbull, of this city.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER of the New Series of the CASKET, OR GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT, embellished with a splendid Engraving and several wood cuts, as follows: A beautiful Portrait of Washington; a Portrait of Timothy

THE OLIO.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Answers to the Conundrums in our last.

1. Made on Trees.
2. They use Scenes.
3. Has Aisles.
4. A Fay.
5. Has a Maine.
6. A Cabinet Maker.
7. A Mite.
9. They are in Tiers.

MISS DJELICS SOLILOQUY.

Pleased with the public and myself, I
Quitted the little burg Adelphi
To roam the world;
Loved by the flattery of my fates,
To fly the roof of Mimic Yates,
And visit the United States
With sails unfurled.

My mad.—my only trunk well packed—
Sure in the New World to attract
An overflow,
My tunks, all underwritten by
Lloyd's Coffee House,—our steamers fly,
Our anchor's weighed—'twixt sea and sky
Away we go!

Away we go, alas!—here I am,
The throneless, homeless Queen of Siam—
An opera novice!
Gaze on a time the board- I decked;
But now, with anguish I reflect,
The boards deck me—no longer chequed
By the box office.

The pit whereon I gaze to-day
Is bottomless,—ah! well a-day!
The raging billows,
Not such as in *The Pilot* roared—
Of floor cloth stout,—which greatly floored
The mutineer, flung overboard
On goose-down pillows.

Woe, woe is me! the fact is plain—
I must remain on that wide main
Called universal.
Stern is my only gallery,—
The boatswain pipes, but not his eye,
My mournful antics to espy
Is sad rehearsal!

But hark! the angry billows rise,—
Blue rum flashes in the skies,
Dread gulphs beneath
Yawn like the audience of Gi—gall,—
While, fatal as the call-boy's call,
Leviathanic brethren bawl
The doom of death!

Oh! Davy Jones! thou prince of whales,
Since fate no longer fills our sails,
Rise from below!
And welcome to thy stage marine
The quadrupedal Siddons,—Queen
Of Siam—and the stranded scene
Of Yates and Co.!

ALLITERATION.

Frederick Fawner, famed for firmest friendship, finding female flattery fruitless fled far from fair frequented flourishing fields, fixed in far frowning forests, formed the following fine flourishing final farrel, for false, fallacious Fancy Fastidious.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Fluttering friend, farewell forever,
Hope hath hung her harp on high,
Every effort or endeavor
Starts some serious sobbing sigh.

When with warmest wishes wooing,
Lingered long love's languid look,
Silence still sublimely shewing,
Firmest faith for forms forsook.

Pleasing prospects prove protecting;
Innocency is innate;
Deserts dear delights directing,
Far from former frowning fate.

Pleasure's pleasing path pursuing,
That through tearless time I tread;
Vagrant virtues vainly viewing,
Vice still pseudo shnings shed.

False, fallacious friend, farewell!
Shall sorrowing sighs still silent sleep?
To truant time thy troubles tell,
Why with wearied wand'rings weep!

The father of Michael Angelo, not being pleased with his great attachment to painting, used to scold, when he saw him engaged in his darling employment. One day he threw himself into a violent rage. The enthusiastic son, instead of saying a word in answer to the old man's reproaches, fixed his eyes attentively on him, and exclaimed, "What an admirable subject for the pencil is my father in this passion."

Anacharsis said, "The vine produces three sorts of grapes: the first of pleasure; the second, of intoxication; and the third of repentance."

"The sight of a man intoxicated, gives the best lesson of sobriety."

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the *pinions* of one goose to spread the *opinions* of another.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN—Is a point which has puzzled alike philosophers and practical men, and is, after all, but a wide field of conjecture. The most probable guess is analogy, and the wisest men, judging by this criterion, have presumed that the depth of the sea may be measured by the height of mountains, the highest of which are 26,000 and 30,000 feet. The greatest depth that has been tried to be measured is that found in Northern oceans, by Lord Mulgrave; he heaved a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with it a cable rope of the length of 4980 feet, without finding the bottom.—*M. Brun.*

THE QUAKERS.—The female part of this respectable community (I would not offend them by calling them *ladies*,) always appear, in doors and out, as if they were safely kept in a glass receiver, that not a dust of this world might light upon them—as pure as any waxen image that ever showed its face through the window of a hair dresser's shop. The Quaker leaven has leavened Philadelphia thoroughly. And so far as the external and the internal of the *fixtures*, and so far as *manners* are concerned, I could wish that all our other cities and towns were as much blessed. As a sect, they are doubtless the most perfect pattern of morals and manners, and collect within themselves and enjoy more of this world's comfort, than any other community. They are temperate and frugal, and consequently independent—often very wealthy. They are commonly honest, and consequently they enjoy all the benefits of mutual confidence to a reasonable extent—as also of the respect of the world. They have every needful comfort, without the pride of show; they have purity and kindness of manners, without effectation. They patronize and cultivate literature and science, the fine and useful arts—and their state of society enables them to appreciate such accomplishments.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SOLICITING VOTES.—At the time Charles FOX was a candidate for Westminster, Mrs. Damer, Mrs. Grewe, and the Duchess of Devonshire, divided the city into three portions and canvassed it on behalf of their favourite, FOX, with great success. The memory of the Ladies' canvass still lives among the electors; but the higher rank and the surpassing beauty of the Duchess of Devonshire eclipsed the charms and talents of her associates, and she alone is fully remembered. An old elector, who lived till lately, replied to my enquiries concerning it. "Lord, Sir, it was a fine sight to see a grand lady come right smack up to us hard-working mortals with a hand held out, and a Mister how do you do?—and laugh so loud, and talk so kind; and take us by the hand, and say, 'Give us your vote, worthy sir—a plumper for the people's friend—our friend—every body's friend.' And then, Sir, if we hummed and hawed, they would ask us for our wives and children, and if that didn't do, they'd think nothing of a kiss—aye, a dozen on 'em. Lord, Sir, kissing was nothing to them, and it came so natural." No wonder that FOX was so successful.

WHYS AND BECAUSES.

"Why is a harp or piano forte, which is unobservable in a morning drawing-room, not perfectly in tune in a crowded evening party has heated the room?

"Because the expansion of the strings is greater than that of the wooden frame-work; and in cold the reverse will happen."—*Arnold.*

"Why are urns for hot water, tea-pots, coffee-pots, &c. made with wooden or ivory handles?

"Because, if metal were used, it would conduct the heat so readily that the hand could not bear to touch them; whereas wood and ivory are non-conductors of heat.

"Why does a gate in an iron railing shut loosely and easily in a cold day, and stick in a warm one?

"Because in the latter, there is a greater expansion of the gate and railing than of the earth on which they are placed

"Why are thin glass tumblers less liable to be broken by boiling water, than thick ones?

"Because the heat pervades the thin vessels almost instantly, and with impunity, whereas the thicker ones do not allow a ready passage of heat.

"Why will a vessel which has been filled to the lip with warm liquid, not be full when the liquid has cooled?

"Because of the expansion of the fluid by heat—Hence some cunning dealers in liquids make their purchases in very cold weather, *and their sales in warm weather.*

"Why is a glass-stopper, sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, often released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of hot water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck?

"Because the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it.

Why does straw or flannel prevent the freezing of water in pipes during winter?

Because it is a slow conducting person or covering and thus prevents heat passing out of the pipe. By this means the heat is retained in steam pipes.

ALCOHOL IN WINES.—Sometime during last summer we made an extract from an English Medical Work, showing the precise proportion of Alcohol in nearly all the various kinds of wine. We find the same account re-published in the different papers as coming from the Royal Society, London; which, as the statement is sufficiently curious, we again lay before our readers. Port, the heaviest of the wines, appears to be omitted. Each of these articles is supposed to be divided into one hundred parts, and the number opposite each shows the number of parts of alcohol.—*N. Y. Eve. Jour.*

Madeira, average	23	Champaigne	12
Sherry	19	Vin de Grave	15
Fenerille	19½	Hock	12
Lisbon, —— peculiar	19	Tokay	9½
Malaga ——	17	Cider	6
Claret, average	15	Ale	6½
Burgundy, do	14½	Porter	4½
Shatense	14		

A person expressed surprise to Aristippus, that philosophers went always to princes, and not princes to philosophers. 'Do you not observe,' said he, 'that it is usual for physicians to resort to the houses of their patients?'

A miser objected to him his luxurious table. Aristippus showed him an expensive dish of dainties, and said, 'Would you not buy this if it were sold for a penny?' 'Certainly I would,' said the other. 'Then,' said Aristippus, 'I only give to luxury what you give to avarice."

ANECDOTE.—A Dutchman and an Irishman were sentenced to be hung. On their way to the place of execution the Dutchman was in great distress, and commenced crying most piteously—the Irishman asked him what's the matter—he replied, 'I am going to be hung.' 'Och, you fool,' replied the Irishman, 'and aint I going to be hung too?' 'Put,' said the Dutchman, 'de Irish are use to it.'

A person thinking to banter a quaker, asked him where his religion was before George Fox's time. 'Where thine was,' said the Quaker, 'before Harry Tudor's time.' 'And now thou hast been so free with *me*,' added the Quaker, pray let me ask *thee* a question. Where was Jacob going when he was turned of ten years of age? Can'st thou tell that?' 'No,' said the parson, 'nor you neither, I believe.' 'Yes! can,' replied the Quaker, 'he was going into his eleventh year; was he not?'

THE SHOE AND SLIPPER.—A shoe ornamented with superb buckles said to a slipper that was placed near him, 'My good friend, why have you not buckles?' 'Of what use are they?' replied the slipper. 'Is it possible you don't know the use of buckles! without them we should stick in the mire in the first bog we enter.' 'My dear friend,' said the slipper, 'I never go into bogs.' It is certainly wiser and better to avoid difficulties than to provide remedies for them. This is a lesson cunning people and fools can never understand

The facetious Ben Barnet, well known to every body in this country, as a lover of fun and whiskey, while standing on the wharf in Albany, a great while ago, offered to bet a dollar that he could throw a man across the Hudson to Greenbush. A bystander accepted the bet—when Ben immediately seized and plunged him into the river. After some little exertion, he got ashore, and demanded the stakes. 'Why,' said Ben, 'I did'nt succeed the first time, to be sure; but I'll try a hundred times if I don't do it without!'

TOO BIG A BOON.—A man about to purchase a young horse, was fearful he might prove shittish, as the phrase is, and in order to test his steadiness, or strength of nerve, directed his boy to go a little way off, behind the next corner, and he would ride the colt down opposite to him, when the boy should start suddenly out and cry "booh!" and if the colt could stand that, it would be proof enough of his being firm and well broke. The boy took his station, and the man mounted and rode along; but when he came opposite the corner, and the boy jumped out and cried "booh!" the colt threw him off. The rider picked himself up soon, however, and rubbing his shoulders and shins, asked the boy what he did so for. "Why, father," said the boy, "you told me to say booh." "Yes," said the old man, "but there was no need of saying such a *big booh* to such a little horse."

SPORTING.—An old man who was never accused of being a wizzard, went out with his gun one day to hunt squirrels, accompanied by his son. Before they approached the ground where they expected to find the game, the gun was charged with a severe load, and when at last the old gentleman discovered one of the little animals, he took a rest and blazed away, expecting to see him fall, of course—but not so did it happen, for the gun recoiled with so much force as to '*kick*' him over. The old man got up, and while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, enquired of his son, "Alpha, did I point the *right end* of the gun at the squirrel?"

MACHINERY.—No improvement can possibly be made which shall not be immediately injurious to somebody. Printing ruined the copyists, and the Turks, to protect their interests, prohibited it. Vaccination was deeply injurious to medical men. Steam-boats interfere with our coasters and packets: and, if the vacuum-engines should be made perfect, they will, in their turn, deteriorate the value of the existing steam-boats. But would not every legislator be hooted from his post who should, on these grounds, have prohibited or restricted printing, vaccination or steam-boats? Will the proprietors of coal-mines be heard, if they pray that Mr. Perkins be restricted from making any improvements in the steam-engine, which shall diminish the consumption of coals? And in what does the substitution of a foreign for a domestic commodity differ from the substitution of one domestic commodity for another.—*Mr Senior on the Theory of Wealth.*

THE ROTHSCHILD POEMS.—Gold will buy nobility; but millions will neither purchase the nobility of the soul nor the gift of poesy. The higher, therefore, is the gratification which the world must derive from the notice given, in a German periodical, that Cotta of Tubingen, (the Murray and Boydell of Germany in one person,) is about to publish the "Poems of the Brothers Rothschild." Such a work will create no little sensation in all the boudoirs, as well as exchanges of the civilised world.

"Laws are like spider's webs, which entangle flies, but cannot retain large creatures."

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

From the Medical Flora of the United States.
BY C. S. RAFINESQUE.

P. O 83. SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS

Names. Common Bloodroot. *Fr.* Sanguinaire du Canada. *Vulgar.* Red Puccoon, Bloodwort, Redroot Puccon, Tormentil.

GENUS SANGUINARIA. Calyx two leaves deciduous. Corolla with seven to fourteen petals Many stamina Pistil oblong, stigma sessile bilobed. Capsule one celled bivalve, seeds arillate.

Sp. *Sanguinaria canadensis.* L. Radical leaves cordate, sinuate, multilobe, obtuse, scarpes uniflore, petals obtuse.

DESCRIPTION. Root perennial, horizontal, fleshy and thick, knobby, with some fibres, brownish red outside, pale within, emitting a bright orange juice; red tunicate or obtuse, many buds sending off leaves and scapes. Leaves erect, on long channelled petioles, cordate or subreniform, very smooth, sinuated into many acute or obtuse lobes, obtuse as well as the sinuses; rounded repand lobes, obtuse as well as the sinuses; color glaucous, almost white beneath, and reticulated by the veins. Scapes erect, turete unfolded by the young leaves, one terminal flower. Calyx with two orate, obtuse, and concave folioles, falling as soon as the corolla expands. Corolla spreading, commonly with eight white petals, oblong obtuse, four alternate internal ones, a little shorter. Stamens many and short, anthers oblong, yellow. Pistil oblong, compressed. No style, stigma thick sessile, nearly bilobe. Capsule oblong, both ends acute, two valves. Seeds many, round, red, base with a white vermicular arilla.

HISTORY. This genus named from its bloody root, has only one species known, with several varieties: 1. *Perpetua.* 2. *Caspitosa.* 3. *Ranifornia.* 4. *Repens.* 5. *Multipetala*, with double petals. 6. *Stenopetala*, with a narrow linear acute petals. Is it a new species? It is a vernal plant, blossoming in April and May, found in woods from Canada to Louisiana, Florida, and Missouris. It is handsome, but inodorous. When the plant is in blossom, the leaves are small; they continue to grow larger afterwards.

PROPERTIES. The root is the official part: it is one of the most valuable medical articles of our country, and already begins to be introduced into general practice. It is an acrid narcotic, emetic, deobstruent, diaphoretic, expectorant, vermifuge, escharotic, and at the same time stimulant, tonic. The chemical analysis has detected in it chinconin, a resin, an acrid gum resin, gallic acid, fecula, extractive and a peculiar bitter alkali called *Sanguinarine*, by Dana, which is of an orange color, and forms colored salts with acids. Alcohol dissolves the color of the root better than water, paper and cloth dipt in these solutions are dyed of a salmon color. The Indians used the red juice to paint themselves, and dye or stain skins, baskets, &c. It has not yet been much used in dyeing, although it stains wool of a fine orange color; the mordants are alumine and muriomorphate of tin, for silk, cotton, &c. The taste of this root is acrid and bitter, burning the mouth and throat; in powdering the dried root, the nose and throat are affected. A large dose, from eight to twenty grains, is dangerous, causing heartburns, nausea, faintness, vertigo, dimness, and emesis. In small doses of two to four grains, it produces nausea without vomiting, and accelerates the circulation, while in minute doses of less than a grain, it acts like a tonic, and lessens the frequency of the pulse like *Digitalis*. The best way to use it is in tincture, diluted in wine or other vehicles. Ten drops of it acts as stimulant, diaphoretic, and deobstruent.—When used as an emetic, it expels the worms from the stomach It is, however, a violent and dangerous emetic; milder ones are to be preferred. Schœpf mentions that a decoction of the root was used in bites of serpents, jaundice, and in bilious diseases, those properties are doubtful. The juice being acrid and corrosive, was used for warts. Another says it is the base of *Rawson's balsam*, a remedy for jaundice. From thirty to eighty drops of the tincture in wine, twice a day, is a good prophylacted for intermittents, marshy fevers, and inward fevers. It is very bitter, increases the appetite and tone of the stomach. But it is beneficial in many other diseases of the liver and lungs, typhoid pneumonia, hooping cough, torpor of the liver, hydrothorax, croup, amaurothes, asthma, gerip, pneumonia trachealis, incipient consumption, ulcerous sorethroat, cynanche tracchealis, dysentery, inflammatory rheumatisms, and externally in ulcers, polypus of the nose, flashy excrescences and fungous tumors.

Few medical plants unite so many useful properties; but it requires to be administered with skilful hands, and may become dangerous in empirical hands. Dr. Tully has investigated them very carefully: he says that it has unrivalled the beneficial effects of Squills, Seneka root, Digitalis, Gusyacum, and Ammoniseum, without their bad effects. In moderate doses, it excites the sanguiferous and lymphatic systems. Snuffed in the nose it excites sneezing. Applied externally to ulcers or diseased skin, it promotes absorption and changes action. In severe and protracted cynanche, pneumonia, pleurisis, phthisis, &c. when the inflamatory symptoms are partly subdued, it acts as a tonic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and sedative, lessening the pulse from 112 to 80. Tully considers it as inestimable in these diseases, because it invigorates and strengthens the powers of the system, instead of weakening them.

Externally, it is certainly a valuable escharotic; either in powder or as a wash, it has cured ill conditioned ulcers, with callous edges and ichorous discharges. It removes fungous tumors and excrescences, nay, even soft polypus, by being used like snuff, and producing detumescence. A host of physicians have recommended this root, and none appears so well deserving of peculiar attention. Many rely entirely upon it to cure the croup, and give from ten to twelve grains of the powder so as to produce emesis. It has cured acute rheumatism, complicated with gout: although it must become dangerous in active inflammation, because it is always somewhat stimulant. In confirmed phthisis, it is only a palliative. It may be used in powder, electuary, pills, syrup, extract, decoction, wine tincture, and common tincture; but the doses must be regulated by the cases: it loses much of its strength by keeping. after powdering or preparing in any way, but the dry roots keep very well.

Altho ugh the roots alone are commonly used, the leaves have some of the same properties, and are powerful, nay, deleterious stimulants. The farriers use them in diseases of horses, to make them sweat, shed their coat, &c. The seeds are violent narcotics, similar to those of *Stramonium*, producing fever, delirium, dilated pupil, &c. They have been used as incitants, disphoretics, and diuretics, but are dangerous and deleterious. They are seldom collected, although the roots are commonly collected in summer, when they are ripe.

The following is a literal copy of a check presented at one of the Baltimore banks some time since:

Baltimore 15th aug 1820

Cashier of the Bk of Baltimore

Pay Eve or bearer Ten Dollars in full for wages to the first inst She has lived in my service these Thirty five years past and now wants a place by way of change She can cook wash iron and crimp she can card spin and bake attend table take care of a Horse sow and pig wind up a clock and is a good market woman, but she has no faith in bank notes and will receive nothing but specie, she prefers going to live with a banker to be near the cash

The son of Enoch, according to the text of the Septuagint, died fourteen years after the flood, having lived 969 years. Were the years then 360 or 365 days each—if the latter, Methusaleh must have lived 353,685 days, a period of existence so great as to induce many persons to believe the years then were much shorter than they are now.

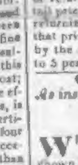
There is a horse in this town twenty-six years old. This horse, at the age of eight, was purchased by Dr. Wells, one of our city physicians, and has been owned and used by him eighteen years; during which time the horse has travelled an average of eight miles per day; making a distance of 2920 miles per year, and of $2,560 miles since he came into the possession of the present owner. He travels as well and appears as strong and healthy as ever.—*Hartford Review.*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. sept. 11—3m

Glass Cutting Factory.



THE subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting Business in all its various branches, and has at his store, No. 68 North Third street, Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Glass, Cut, plain and gent furniture knobs, &c. of all kinds.—Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing, as every article will be sold at the lowest factory prices by

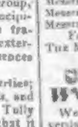
oct. 23—tf M. S. RISLEY.

To Hardware Merchants.

A YOUNG married man well acquainted with the Hardware business, wishes a situation either as salesman or book-keeper, in some respectable house in this city. For reference apply to office of Saturday Evening *Post.* feb 9—4t

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of JONAH SUPLEE, late of Blockley township, Philadelphia county, (deceased,) will be offered at public sale, on Seventh day, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,



A small farm, situate in the township and county aforesaid, near the 3 mile stone on the Westchester road adjoining lands of David Wilson, William Redman, and others—containing about 13 acres, part of which is orchard, and some woodland, the land is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good two story stone dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a stone kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water and a pump near the door; a frame barn, 25 by 30 feet. The above property is advantageously situated for a store, and for several years has been occupied as such.

The above description is deemed sufficient, as persons wishing to purchase will doubtless view the property for themselves, which will be shown them on application to Nathan Suplee, on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and conditions made known at the time of sale, by

NATHAN SUPLEE, and } Executors.
THOMAS STEEL, }

N. B. The above property will be sold together or in two parts, as may best suit purchasers.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to pay the subscribers, and those having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. feb 19-2t*

Fresh Cloths & Cassimeres,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CHARLES OAT, has received in addition to his former extensive assortment, a choice lot of extra superfine London blue, black, brown, olive, citron, green and mixed broad cloth. Also, middling and low priced do.

CASSIMERES.

A handsome assortment of extra super cassimeres, as follows:—blue, black, olive, drab, lavender, brown, Oxford and fancy mixtures, &c. which will be sold at very moderate prices, at No. 10 North Fifth street, corner of South Alley. feb 19—6t

To Country Druggists and Merchants,

WILLIAM BAKER, Druggist, No. 6 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of the celebrated remedy for Cholera Morbus and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint, which has proved so efficacious during two years experience, that it is believed to have cured 99 cases out of 100 within a few hours, calls the attention of dealers from interior and seaboard towns, to this excellent medicine. In order that its merits may be tested it will be sold with the privilege of returning any that may not be disposed of. The retail price is 25 cents per bottle with the privilege of returning it a cure in five effects d, or 25 cents without that privilege. A liberal discount made to purchasers by the quantity. One bottle will generally cure from 2 to 5 persons.

feb 19—6m

COPY OF ADVERTISEMENT,
As inserted in all the leading Journals of Great Britain.
IRON (L) MARK.

WHEREAS certain improper practices have long been in use in the manufacturing and selling of steel, which has been imposed upon the dealers and consumers of *Genuine Hoop L Steel*, and Messrs. of honorable conduct injured in their trade.

With a view to remedy such fraudulent proceedings, we, the undersigned, Joseph Sykes and Sons, of Hull, the sole contractors and inventors of *Swedish Hoop L Iron*, have determined that future sales of this Iron to the undermentioned houses, of whom alone the *Genuine Hoop L Steel* can be obtained. JOSEPH SYKES & SONS.

Hull, July 24th, 1830.

Mr. F. BOWERMAN, Attercliffe.
Messrs. BOWERMAN, BROTHERS & Co. Sheffield.
Messrs. TAYLOR, HUTCHINSON & SON, VICKERS & Co. do.
Mr. P. FISCHER, Warrington.
Messrs. WILLIAM OXLEY & Co. Rotherham.
Messrs. WILSON & HAWKESWORTH, Sheffield.
Messrs. W. J. HORN & Co. Sheffield.
Mr. ISAAC COOPSON, Newcastle upon Tyne
Messrs. WILLIAM HAWKS, Sen. & Co. do.
Messrs. CROWLEY, MILLINGTON & Co. London
Messrs. JOHN DAWES & SONS, Brookfield, near Birmingham.
Messrs. PEASELL, PONE & Co. Mills Iron Works, near Frome.
THE MOSELEARD STEEL COMPANY, Glasgow.

SHEFFIELD & BEELEY WOOD STEEL WORKS.

We beg respectfully to refer the public to the above advertisement of Messrs. Sykes and Sons, of Hull, who are the sole importers of the *Genuine* (L) Swedish Iron, which, for all Steel purposes has long had such a decided preference.

We have again entered into arrangement of Messrs. Sykes and Sons, for a regular supply of the above article, and we assure the trade of our determination to furnish all kinds of Steel, of quality not to be excelled. WILSON & HAWKESWORTH.

Sheffield, August 25, 1830.

☞ Orders for Wilson & Hawkesworth's Steel, addressed to them, or to their agents, JOSHUA MOSS,
No. 43 Pine street, New York. Or,
JOHN EVANS,
No. 14 Chesnut st. Philadelphia, agent for Philadelphia and the Union, will receive due attention.
feb 17-eo3*

JOHN WILSON'S

Shoe, Bread, Cook, Butchers', Pallet, Glaziers' and Farriers' Knives, Butchers' Steels, &c.

THE continued imitation of John Wilson's Corporation Mark, has compelled him to institute legal proceedings against a manufacturer, whose acknowledgment is copied below.

The public are reminded that John Wilson's mark is *Four Pepper Corns* and a *Diamond*, which is stamped upon all goods of his manufacture.

NOTICE.
COUNTERFEITING A MARK.

I, JAMES HODGSON, of Shude Hill, in Sheffield, Cutler, do acknowledge that I have very fraudulently and improperly forged upon Shoe Knives made by me, the MARK granted by the Corporation of Cutlers to JOHN WILSON, of Sycamore street, for which he has commenced a prosecution against me, but in consideration of my circumstances and large family, and my now thus publicly confessing my offence, and solemnly promising never to do the like in future, and paying a small fine and all expenses incurred, he most kindly consented to abandon the present proceedings, for which I feel myself truly grateful—dated this 2nd day of November, 1830.

JAMES HODGSON.

Witness,
JAMES WILLIAMS, Law Clerk to the Cutler's Company.
feb 17-3t*

☞ The Pittsburgh Statesman, the Cincinnati Chronicle, and the New Orleans "Bee," are requested to insert the above advertisements once a week, for a month, and send the papers containing them, with their bills, to JOHN EVANS, No. 14 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A Tanner Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN Tanner to go to the country, 40 miles from the city, is a very healthy situation, where constant employment will be given. It is requisite that he be a married man with a small family. Apply to C. N. BUCK,
feb 19—3t No. 30 Walnut street.

Embossing Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has established the Embossing of Leather, Silks, Velvet, Muslins, &c. at No. 254 North Second street, above Callowhill street, Philadelphia, where he will furnish embossed or emboss gold and silver covered leather linings, silk and muslin tips for HATS of a variety of patterns. Also, leather for piano forte, globe and port folio covers, ladies shoes, pocket books, muslin for curtains, covers, vests, &c. &c. all of which he will furnish, or emboss on as accommodating terms as any other Manufacturer in the United States. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. B. DORSEY MACARTNEY.
feb 18—3m

800 Reams Straw Paper.

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 23 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Dennison, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.

june 26—tf S. POTTER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STOCKLEY & BIRCH, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 5th inst. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for payment; and all persons indebted to the firm, will please to make payment to WILLIAM STOCKLEY, who is fully authorized to receive and settle the same.

WILLIAM STOCKLEY,
FRANCIS BIRCH.

January 5, 1831.

WILLIAM STOCKLEY, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his former customers and friends, that he will continue the TAILORING business in all its branches, at No. 136 Chesnut street, second door above U. S. Bank, where he will take pleasure in receiving orders, and executing them in the best manner.

NEW FASHIONS.
William Stockley, Tailor,

NO. 136 CHESNUT STREET.

Has just received per the Algonquin, E. Minister's latest Fashions. feb 5-4t

To Hatters and Trimmers.
Patent Gold and Silver Fancy Coloured and Embossed Hatters' Leather.
NO. 66 ARCADE, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE the subscriber has a constant supply of the above articles of the best quality and workmanship, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, common gilt and silver hatters' leather, made to any pattern. LEVI KENTON.
jan 1—3m

HARROWGATE SALTS,

FOR making the celebrated Harrowgate Waters equal to those fresh from the Springs. These Salts have proved highly beneficial in dyspepsia and most disorders of the stomach; a teaspoonful dissolved in water, and taken early in the morning, by their chalybeate and mild aperient composition, will create an appetite and by promoting digestion, will invigorate the stomach, and gradually increase the general health and strength of the constitution. These Salts deserve the particular attention of the faculty. They resemble, in composition and general properties, the waters of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, so highly esteemed for their valuable properties in Dyspepsia.—These Salts are manufactured and for sale only at GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Chemical Warehouse, No 301 Market street, Philadelphia. dec 26—

JACOB HOFFMAN,
TAILOR,

THANKFUL for past favours conferred on him, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand at his store, No. 93 Coates' street, one door above St. John's, a complete assortment of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of former patronage.

N. B. All orders executed in a neat and fashionable style, and at short notice. jan 18—3mo

ATKINSON'S CASKET,
Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copper Plate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, portrait and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, *the Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the *United States*.

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may also be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (as sent subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (as orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

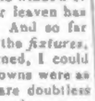
☞ *Editors who give the above a few insertions*, are entitled to the Publication, or the Saturday Evening Post, as they prefer—if the Casket, they will address their papers *marked* to S. C. Atkinson, *Pr.*—if the *Post* is preferred, address Sat. Eve. Post.

Pearl Bang-up Coat Buttons.

A FEW grose of best quality, received and for sale by GEORGE SPACKMAN,
jan. 8—tf 44½ North Fourth street.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

ON Monday, the 28th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a valuable Farm, of first rate Limestone Land, situated in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from Norristown, bounded by the Spring Mill, the River Schuylkill, lands of David Harry, and the township line road, containing 200 acres, 25 of which is heavy timbered wood and, the remainder arable land, of a good quality.



The improvements are a two story stone dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, and piazza front and back, a stone barn 60 by 40 feet, three stories high, and other convenient out buildings. There are two wells of excellent water, one near the kitchen door, the other in the barn yard, with pumps in them both.

There is on said Farm an inexhaustible quarry of Lime Stone, within 40 rods of the River Schuylkill, where there is a basin for the accommodation of taking boats in to land. This aforesaid 40 rods is almost a perfect level, so that it would be but a trifling expense to make a rail road to convey the stone from the quarry to the basin.

There is also on said farm an immense bed of Sand on the river side, which is valuable for sawing marble, and will rent from two to three hundred dollars annually.

Conditions of sale by ISAAC JONES,
feb 5—4t* On the premises.

MEDICAL FLORA
Of the United States,
With 107 Figures in green ink.

JUST published, by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street, the second and last volume of this popular work of Professor Rafinesque, with 48 plates and 55 figures of medical plants. This volume has been much improved and increased by the addition of a practical account of the Grape Vines of North America, with 8 figures of new kinds, and a supplement including 500 Medical and economical genera of Plants, so as to include the whole of our available plants. The work is replete with new matter, accurate botanical and medical details, and forms a very cheap and convenient Manual for Physicians, Druggists, Medical Students, Farmers, Private Families, &c. The price being only $2 for the set of two volumes, and $1 00 for the second for those who have already the first. For sale by

CAREY & HART, S. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
JUDAH DOBSON, No. 106 Chesnut st.
G. W. MENTZ, No. 53 N. Third st.
URIAH HUNT, No. 147 Market st.
McCARTY & DAVIS, No. 171 Market st.
JOHN GRIGG, No. 9 N. Fourth st.
BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37 Market st.
J. G. AUNER, No. 333 Market st.
S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut st.
jan. 15—tf

Gum Elastic Shoes, &c.

N. KIMBALL, No. 60, N. Third street, has a good assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gum Shoes, of a superior quality which he also repairs with the same material, and warrants to be as strong as when new.

He also manufactures and keeps on hand, a general assortment of Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen, and Children's Shoes, of the latest fashions. With a variety of Eastern made Boots and Shoes, suitable for city or country use. All of which will be sold at fair prices, wholesale or retail.

N. B. Orders from Country Merchants promptly executed. jan. 1—3mo

A Handful of Sawdust Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of January, an apprentice to the Mill-Wright business, named EDWARD HELMBOLD, about 19 years of age, small stature. The clothes taken away were of the same. Tools they never will again be troubled. There is no pain attending the application, which, generally, occupies not more than 15 minutes.

Sold wholesale by the manufacturer and proprietor.

CERTIFICATE.

SIR—I feel satisfied as respects myself, besides others whom I know, that have reaped the same benefit from the use of your excellent Specific, the Edinburgh Tooth Ache Paste, and do certify that it instantly cured me of a violent tooth ache in two of my front teeth at one time, and which I must have lost, but for the timely use of your medicine. It is nearly two years since, and no pain has ever returned, nor has decay taken place, which convinces me that it arrests the carious process on the teeth. It is without the least shadow of deception, and of the first importance to those suffering, in the cure of Tooth Ache. ASA BRIGHAM, Merchant.
Cambridge st. Boston, Nov. 10, 1830.

Sold by Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner Market and Second streets, and by J. Flickwire, 351 South Second street, Philadelphia. jan 8—3m

Cheap Toys.

1500 DOZ. Toys for sale in lots very low by GEORGE SPACKMAN,
jan. 8—tf 44½ North Fourth street.

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss.
For the Relief and Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under this complaint, that his highly approved Truss, adapted to the different species of the disease to which adults and children are subject, may be obtained at the Office, No. 28 South Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. oct 23—1y

MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber will furnish Machine Cards of every description, from any makers in New England that may be preferred, at short notice, and on as good terms at least as can be obtained in this city or vicinity. The improved snapping cards will be kept on hand.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call at No. 57 North Front street.
dec 18—t